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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-077  
Friday  
23 April 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 April 1993

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## Chad

### Government Critical of Report on Rights Violations

AB2204110393 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Basic freedom and respect for human rights are henceforth the yardstick for judging states and their leaders. Amnesty International has denounced what is happening in Chad regarding human rights. The organization has reported on 500 summary executions under President Idriss Deby's regime. The Amnesty International report cited two countries, France and the United States, for supplying arms to the Chadian Army. For Amnesty International, these countries share the responsibility for human rights violations in Chad. Amnesty International asked these governments, especially the French Government, to use its influence to ensure respect for human rights in Chad.

The reaction of the Presidency to this situation was prompt. It is a false accusation, [words indistinct], the Presidency said.

1. The Amnesty International report is far from reality. For instance, it is not understandable for the humanitarian organization to say that all opposition is crushed by force. The activities of the opposition are legal. There are a total of eight legalized political parties, two trade union federations, and about 300 associations in the country. This opposition, which includes three armed opposition organizations—namely, the National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy [CSNPD], the Action Front for the Establishment of Democracy in Chad, and the Chadian Democratic Movement—Five—took an active part in the Sovereign National Conference [CNS]. Following that conference the opposition now constitutes the majority in the transitional government. Amnesty International contradicts itself by making such a serious accusation in a document that was [words indistinct] of the opposition.

2. Amnesty International based its accusations on unverified reports by certain organizations—reports which have in turn been refuted by Western observers on the spot. It reported on the case of the loss of human lives in Doba in August for which a smaller figure was given by Chadian Red Cross witnesses. Finally, the figure given by the government at the time was confirmed: 37 dead.

3. Amnesty International avoided mentioning that a rebellion was the cause of the disturbances. It was the CSNPD rebels, the Presidency continued, who attacked Doba; our soldiers only repulsed this attack. Recently, during the CNS, it was the CSNPD that launched the attack. When the rebels withdraw, evidently, they take refuge among the population. This is what causes the damages. It is regrettable that Amnesty International systematically clears the rebels of such crimes, to the point of attributing acts committed by the rebels—murder and kidnapping of civilians, cattle rearers and their wives, for instance—to the Army.

4. The Presidency continued: It is false to say that the government has always refuted the facts. The government has always informed the people on clashes with the rebels and the losses that have ensued. The government imposed administrative sanctions when it considered that the soldiers committed excesses of violence. The commander of Doba Garrison, for instance, was dismissed. But Amnesty International does not consider these gestures on the part of the government, nor does it appreciate the creation of a state emergency court in February to try persons accused within the framework of the enquiries on crimes and offenses committed on members of the Habre regime. It would be appropriate to mention the creation of the martial court which has already tried several soldiers for homicide.

These are the many efforts by the government to discipline the soldiers but which Amnesty International has used against the government.

### Authorities Meet To Discuss Security Concerns

AB2304082293 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The insecurity reigning in Moyen Chari, particularly at Sarh, seriously bothers the area authorities. Yesterday morning, Moyen Chari Prefect (Nyantal Depateri) chaired an important working session devoted to the insecurity reflected by the shooting incident. There was one casualty at a bar in Sarh during last week's incident. [passage omitted] What was the outcome of this meeting? Correspondent Moussa Guidio of Radio Chad has the answer:

[Begin Guidio recording] The participants agreed to tighten security measures by increasing patrols in Sarh. The mayor of Sarh is responsible for convening a meeting that will bring together traditional chiefs of the Sarh region to decide on the times for opening and closing bars and nightclubs. The meeting proposed the posting of security agents—gendarmes and policemen—to guard such places. [Word indistinct] will, without fail, install a telephone to alert the security forces in the event of risks or attacks. This morning's meeting also noted that several civilians in Sarh possess weapons while others wear military uniforms to commit crimes. To remedy this, the meeting decided to appeal to the general public so that those in possession of weapons will willingly hand them over to the Gendarmerie; failing this, house searches could be conducted.

The Moyen Chari prefect particularly stressed the importance of the need for cooperation between civilians and soldiers, since they are all citizens of the same country. He said that a soldier should not intimidate by roaming about with a weapon when not on duty. Citizens must live in mutual trust and should not view each other as perpetual enemies in conflict [words indistinct]. [end recording]



**Dembe Market Remains Closed Following Clashes**

*AB2204134193 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] An unfortunate incident took place at Dembe market last week. It was the scene of bloody clashes between Arab and Kreda traders. These clashes forced the authorities to close the market.

In his press briefing yesterday, Interior and Security Minister Valentin Djiddi Neatoube gave new casualty figures resulting from these clashes. The interior minister reassured the people and announced that Dembe market will be reopened soon. Here is what Interior and Security Minister Valentin Djiddi Neatoube had to say:

[Begin Neatoube recording] I can reassure you that the situation in Dembe has been settled for good. Following the contacts made with the representatives of the two communities—the Kreda and Arab communities—an agreement was reached. I can put the agreement that was signed at your disposal. The case is now resolved and there is no longer any problem at Dembe market.

If Dembe market was not reopened on 20 and 21 April, it was because a market is a place where many people meet, and when tempers have not cooled down entirely, it is better to prevent gatherings. This is why the market has remained closed. As soon as tempers have cooled, the market will be reopened.

The Dembe market incidents resulted in five dead and some seriously wounded. One of the wounded persons is in a coma. The others are very seriously wounded, but their lives are not in danger. [end recording]

**Rwanda****Negotiators Disagree Over Security Force**

*EA2204120993 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] In Arusha, Tanzania, talks between the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) and the Rwandan Government are continuing. Yesterday, 20 April, the two delegations continued their discussions on the Gendarmerie and the police. These talks ended in disagreement. First, they did not agree on what the security organ should be called; whether it should be called Gendarmerie, as it is currently, or police. The other point of disagreement was into which ministry it should be incorporated. The RPF says that the organ should be called the police and be part of the Ministry of the Interior,

while the government wants to retain the name Gendarmerie and retain it in the Ministry of Defense. Prior to the discussions on into which ministry the organ should be incorporated, the two sides agreed that both organs are charged with security. [passage omitted]

**Zaire****50 Rwandans Killed in Kivu Province Violence**

*AB2104173793 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] It's pretty tough being of Rwandan origin these days. If you're living in Rwanda, you can be caught up in the civil war, and even across the border in eastern Zaire there are reports of violence involving Rwandans. The danger is the recent troubles in Shaba Province, where Kasai people had been harassed, intimidated, sent packing. Now, it seems Rwandans in Kivu Province have been getting similar treatment and that a lot of people have been killed. Our Rwanda correspondent, Nestor Serushago, telexed this report from Kigali:

According to people who fled to the border town of Goma, 50 people have been killed and hundreds of their cattle looted or slaughtered since violence broke out three days ago. Rwandese security sources near the border report that Zairian troops have been deployed in the disturbed area since yesterday and the situation seems to be calm in Goma. There is concern, however, that if the situation does not normalize, the violence might spread to other parts of Zaire inhabited by people of Rwandese origin. The governor of the region was expected to issue a statement today, but none has been reported so far on Zairian radio. [passage omitted]

**Funds Disbursed To Pay Civil Servants**

*AB2204070093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Text] This afternoon we learned that 2.714 trillion zaires have just been disbursed as part of efforts to gradually pay civil servants' salary arrears and public administration employees. According to a communique signed by (Indabitu Obakato wa Bombe), 914 billion of this sum is meant for magistrates and judicial personnel, while 1.8 trillion will go to medical doctors and other medical staff. The government accountants who will carry out the payment will get further details from the Bank of Zaire on the withdrawal of the funds, states the communique, which also reassures that payments will continue until all the arrears are paid.

## Djibouti

### President Launches Election Campaign

EA2304120893 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Speaking on 22 April on radio and television, Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, announced that presidential election campaigns will start at midnight throughout the country. President Hassan Gouled Aptidon appealed to all presidential candidates to exercise maturity and flexibility, and to strive to uphold the political system which is being implemented in the Republic of Djibouti. President Hassan Gouled Aptidon called on the electorate to be patriotic. [passage omitted]

## Ethiopia

### People Begin Voting in Eritrean Referendum

EA2304133593 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0400 GMT 23 Apr 93

[Text] The Eritrean people started voting as of 0700 today in a referendum held before the world community to ensure their rights to self-determination. As evidence of the long-awaited eagerness to vote, some Eritreans spent the night at the polling stations. Some set off for the polling stations as early as 0300.

### Ethiopians, Eritreans Urged To Work Together

EA2304115893 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Mr. Haile Menkerios, representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in Ethiopia, has said that the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea, by struggling side by side, managed to score a joint victory against the oppressor regime; hence, they should also work together for their future destiny.

In a statement issued on 21 April in connection with the upcoming referendum in Eritrea on 23 April, Haile Menkerios said mutual interests can only be achieved when working together with intimacy and devotion. The people of the two countries can only build a prosperous society by working together, not by opposing the rights of the people or suppressing them. This should not exist. The two peoples can only safeguard their rights by supporting each other and not by saying: Eritrea must not secede; a referendum must not be carried out; the Eritrean peoples' rights must not be respected. By saying this, cooperation and intimacy cannot be achieved. [passage omitted]

### Anti-EPLF Organizations Hail Eritrean Referendum

EA2204121893 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Political organizations opposed to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) say that the Eritrean referendum scheduled for 23 April is also our victory. They also noted that the referendum is just and democratic. Ethiopian television's Solomon Asmelash has the details.

[Begin Asmelash recording] Opposition organizations in Eritrea have made their stance clear on the Eritrean referendum due to start on 23 April. The organizations made their stance clear through their representatives in an interview with reporters. The organizations which are opposed to the EPLF or the Provisional Government of Eritrea are the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) Central Command, Eritrean Democratic Liberation Movement, and Eritrean Liberation Democratic Movement Revolutionary Council. They noted through their representatives today that the referendum due to be carried out is just and democratic.

Mr. Isayas Redab, representative of the ELF Central Command, noted in his statement that the current Eritrean referendum process is not the result of the struggle of one political organization, but the result of many years of struggle by all Eritreans. He added that the referendum will bring a peaceful and democratic solution to the longstanding question of whether or not Eritrea should be a sovereign state. He went on to say that his organization has struggled for a long time for this objective, and hence supports the referendum. Mr. Isayas noted that the referendum commission's inclusion of all Eritreans, including opposition organizations, in the vote shows the sincerity of the referendum. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Foreign Secretary in Talks With Egyptian Delegation

EA2204122293 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 93

[Text] Mr. Muhammad Sharifo, the Eritrean Transitional Government secretary of foreign affairs, met and held talks with the Egyptian delegation led by Ambassador Muhammad Qasim, who is in the country to attend the Eritrean referendum as an observer. During their meeting, the delegation not only expressed the Egyptian Government's hope that the referendum will be successful and that Eritrea will officially declare its independence, but it also gave assurances of Egypt's readiness to give Eritrea assistance. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral issues affecting the two countries. For his part, Mr. Muhammad Sharifo expressed his appreciation of the Egyptian people and government and noted that relations between the two countries would facilitate the enhancement of their peoples' mutual interests.

**Council Adopts UN Declaration on Rights***EA2304124693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] The Council of Representatives of Ethiopia has unanimously endorsed the UN declaration on international, economic, social, and cultural as well as civil and political rights. The economic committee of the council briefed members of the details of the documents and said although people's rights have been guaranteed in the national charter, the provisions of this document, if accepted, should be incorporated into other laws of the land and implemented. [passage omitted]

**Kenya****FORD-Asili Urged To Engage in Constructive Dialogue***EA2204155593 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1900 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] When the government legalized multipartyism in 1991, it was with a good intention to create a forum to accommodate different shades of political opinion in the country. The government, however, cautioned at the time of the inherent danger of multipartyism breaking up the national cohesion unless pluralism was accompanied by political maturity, responsibility, and accountability. However, this advice by the government seems not to have been heeded by some of the opposition parties.

What Kenyans have witnessed in a period of less than four months since the last multiparty elections is an arrogant and combative stance taken by one of the opposition parties, namely FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili. Its chairman, Mr. Kenneth Matiba, has continued to show disrespect to the leadership of this country in a manner that is not to the best interest of his party nor the country at large. Mr. Matiba's breed of confrontational opposition politics of issuing ultimatums to the government which are, to say the least, provocative, irresponsible, and an affront to the law and democratic principles, does not augur well for the country's peace and stability. What the people of this country expect and, indeed, demand from the leaders of the opposition parties is that they should be able to work with all the elected leaders, irrespective of their party affiliation for the unity of the country, and in tackling the national economic issue.

Mr. Matiba is recognized by Parliament, the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], and all the other opposition parties as the leader of the official opposition by virtue of leading an opposition party with a majority of seats in Parliament. As such, Mr. Matiba has the duty to reciprocate by giving due recognition to the fact that he is dealing with a government elected by the people and whose leadership deserves unqualified

respect in the interest of good governance. It is true to say that in a democratic society leaders have the right to self-expression of one's opinion. But the important thing is that even democracy has its own limitations because statements which tend to incite people to violence and create hatred among different communities do not in any way help promote democratic ideals or in sustaining the wishes and aspirations of the electorate.

What the people of this country expect of the emergent multiparty democracy is a responsible opposition that can work in Parliament with the party in power by agreeing on a program of action of solving the economic problems facing the country. To achieve this, Kenyans wish to see cooperation between the government and the opposition parties in solving national issues which require positive contributions from all leaders regardless of their political persuasion.

The government has made the first step in promoting the spirit of cooperation with the opposition parties by giving them a free hand to organize and manage their own affairs. It is therefore encouraging that FORD-Kenya has shown it is aware of its responsibility to the government of the day, and is willing to work with the government in planning for the country's development. This is encouraging and it is the hope of the people that other opposition parties will make similar gestures in the realization that there can be unity in diversity.

Political tolerance, cooperation, unity, common decency, and appreciation of the social dimensions of Kenyans is what is expected not only of the ruling party, KANU, but also of the entire opposition parties during this time of multiparty politics. Constructive criticism is healthy and indeed encouraged by any government in power in a multiparty democracy such as ours. However, the most important panacea to Kenya's socioeconomic problems lies in unity and constructive dialogue, and not political confrontation and outright disrespect of the country's leadership, and blatant violation of the law.

**Uganda****Museveni Receives PAC, Sudanese Delegations***EA2204122993 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has had a meeting with the chief of staff of the Pan-African Congress [PAC], Mr. Victor Phama, who called on him at State House, Entebbe. During the meeting, Mr. Phama briefed the president on the recent political developments in South Africa and the general situation in the country, especially with regard to the liberation movement. The meeting was also attended by Brigadier (James Muwezi).

Later, President Museveni received a delegation of elders from the Sudan, led by the leader of the opposition in the Sudanese Parliament, Mr. Eliaba James Surur. Mr. Surur thanked President Yoweri Museveni for the

tireless efforts he has been making for a long time to bring the people of the Sudan together in order to achieve peace in their country. He also thanked the president and the people of Uganda for the warm hospitality which has been extended to the Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

President Museveni told the delegation that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government will continue to do all it can to encourage peace in the Sudan and reiterated that the resolution of the conflict in the Sudan is of paramount importance to Africa. Mr. Surur was accompanied by Mr. Hilary Logali, former minister of finance, and Mr. Samuel Aru Bol, former vice president. The meeting was also attended by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Agard Didi.

#### **Museveni Holds Talks With Sudan's al-Bashir**

*EA2304114993 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] President 'Umar al-Bashir of the Sudan has made a short working visit to Uganda. President al-Bashir was this morning received at Entebbe International Airport by his host, President Yoweri Museveni. [passage omitted] Later the two heads of state and their delegations proceeded to Lake Victoria, Entebbe, where Presidents Museveni and al-Bashir held private talks. In a brief welcome speech, President Museveni said that the Sudan and Uganda shared various common interests, both historical and geographical, which always linked the people of the two countries. He expressed the hope that the present conflict in the Sudan will soon be resolved so that cooperation between the two countries can proceed.

He pointed out that there are very serious problems which the people of Uganda and the Sudan need to tackle, such as the threat of the River Nile by the water hyacinths. Mr. Museveni called for a master plan to protect the River Nile and said that the river should be used to develop power so that our people stop cutting trees. Such a plan, he suggested, can be worked out bilaterally or through IGADD [Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development]. Mr. Museveni was pleased to note that the Sudanese leadership is talking to the opposition in the Sudan in order to find a solution to the conflict. He said that Uganda will do everything possible to encourage the peace process.

On his part, President al-Bashir thanked President Museveni for his warm hospitality and for his relentless efforts to help the Sudanese people to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Sudan. He said that the people of the Sudan have confidence in the seriousness with which President Museveni is trying to bring peace in their country and stability in the whole region. He also commended President Museveni for his efforts to bring stability in the rest of Africa as well as closer cooperation between not only Sudan and Uganda, but also between African countries in general.

President al-Bashir told his host that the Sudanese Government is committed to the search for peace in the Sudan and will continue to do everything possible to put an end to the war and to the suffering of the people in both north and southern Sudan. He hoped that as the peace talks are resuming in Abuja, President Museveni will make further contributions to the search for a peaceful resolution. He called for closer cooperation among African countries, especially in the present circumstances when a lot of aid to Africa is being either cut or reduced.

President al-Bashir was later seen off at Entebbe International Airport by President Museveni. [passage omitted]



**CP's Treurnicht Dies Following By-Pass Surgery***MB2204164893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1635  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—Dr. Treurnicht died from complications following a recent heart by-pass operation. Up to Wednesday, reports had said that he was recovering well. Several CP [Conservative Party] MPs are at the hospital now with Mrs. Engela Treurnicht. Dr. Treurnicht is believed to have died about 6.00pm.

**De Klerk: Treurnicht Led With Dignity***MB2204193593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—Dr. Andries Treurnicht excelled as a parliamentarian and led the Conservative Party [CP] with dignity and integrity, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday night.

Reacting to the death of the CP leader, Mr. de Klerk said Dr. Treurnicht's death left a void in South African politics and in Parliament.

"It is a sombre moment in South African politics. As church and cultural leader and politician, Dr. Treurnicht throughout his life made an active contribution to Afrikaner interests and the country.

"Although we were at opposite poles of the political debate, I have always respected him and we could differ with dignity.

"His passing leaves a void in South African politics and in Parliament. I want to convey my condolences to Mrs. Treurnicht, her children and her family."

**Joint Parliament Sitting Called***MB2304081193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] The leaders of the main political groups in the country have paid tribute to the leader of the Conservative Party and the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, who died in a Cape Town hospital yesterday. [passage omitted]

Our political desk reports that a joint sitting of all three houses of parliament has been called for 10 am [0800 GMT] to serve a motion of condolence and to give members a chance to deliver tributes. A special congress of the Conservative Party, to appoint a successor to Dr. Treurnicht, is expected soon. In the meantime, the party will be led by the deputy leader, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg.

**NP Spokesman Comments***MB2204181893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The National Party [NP] conveyed its condolences to the Conservative Party [CP] and the family and friends of Dr. Andries Treurnicht who died on Thursday [22 April] evening.

Chairman of the National Information and Management Committee of the NP Dr. Dawie de Villiers said it was to Dr. Treurnicht's credit that he had led the CP to the negotiation table during the last months of his life.

He had distanced himself from political violence throughout his political career. "His gentlemanly conduct commanded respect across the political spectrum."

**ANC, Afrikaner Groups React***MB2204194093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in  
English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Carl Niehaus said Dr. Treurnicht's death came at critical time for the country and the CP with leading CP figures implicated in the assassination of Chris Hani. He said the ANC hoped that the CP would make a careful assessment of the situation and commit itself unambiguously to negotiation. Mr. Niehaus said the policies of the ANC and the CP were diametrically opposed. However, he said, this was not the time to concentrate on differences, but rather to find common ground for the sake of the country.

In its reaction, the Boer State Party said Dr. Treurnicht was a talented and versatile man who had made his mark in more than one area of life. He was a moderator in the church, he was a newspaper editor, and as a politician he was without equal.

The Afrikaner National Union's leader, Mr. Andries Beyers, said Dr. Treurnicht was a great Afrikaner and patriot, whose contribution as a cultural leader and a man of his people was substantial. His death was a great loss for his party and the Afrikaner people.

The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] branch in Dr. Treurnicht's constituency of Waterberg expressed its condolences to the family. The AWB said South Africa had lost a great statesman whose Christian principles were paramount. [passage omitted]

**Labor Party Extends Condolences***MB2204181393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The Labour Party [LP] of South Africa was sad to hear of the death of a man who, while a political foe, was always a dignified, and an honest fighter for what he believed in, the Labour Party said on Thursday [22 April] night on hearing of Dr. Treurnicht's death.

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Allan Hendrickse, said in a statement Dr. Treurnicht had been invariably polite, never stooping to personal attack however much some of his opponents tried to drag him down to that level of debate.

"Tough and uncompromising, it is heartening to remember that it was under his leadership that the CP [Conservative Party] entered multi-party negotiations and started on the road to becoming part of the new South Africa.

"We would like to convey our sympathy to Mrs. Treurnicht and her family".

#### DP's De Beer Reacts

MB2204174293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1701  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht will be remembered for having pursued his own political line with considerable skill, the leader of the Democratic Party [DP], Dr. Zach de Beer, said on Thursday [22 April].

Reacting to the news of Dr. Treurnicht's death, Dr. de Beer said during the years they had worked together, he always found Dr. Treurnicht to be a courteous man and the wide political gulf between them never interfered with a good personal relationship.

"Our deepest sympathy goes out to Mrs. Treurnicht and family. We shall miss him in Parliament."

#### Transkei's Holomisa Sends Condolences

MB2304085793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2129  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Umtata April 22 SAPA—Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has conveyed his government's condolences to the family of Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht, who died on Thursday.

Gen Holomisa said although he and the CP leader had differed politically, Dr Treurnicht had never hesitated "to share ideas with us".

He also wished the CP strength and "visionary leadership qualities in these changing times in South African politics."

#### Ciskei Issues Statement

MB2304080993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Bisho Apr 22 SAPA—The Ciskei Government says the death of Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht on Thursday comes at a critical time in the history of the CP.

In a statement expressing his condolences with Dr Treurnicht's family, Ciskei ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo said Dr Treurnicht was a committed leader of the Afrikaner people and would stop at nothing in fighting for what he believed in.

#### NP Demands ANC Control 'Radical Elements'

MB2304051093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2100  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—The National Party [NP] is set to announce the first phase of a strategy to ensure free and fair elections and has warned that it would no longer passively tolerate the undermining of the peace accord by radical elements in the ANC [African National Congress]. The party said in a statement released here that it would make its strategy known at a press conference on Friday [23 April].

It denounced ANC Youth League [ANCYL] leader Mr. Peter Mokaba's announcement on Thursday morning that ANCYL would occupy NP offices if an election date was not announced by May 15. "We will supply hard facts at a press conference in Cape Town of a deliberate strategy by radical elements in the ANC to stifle normal political activities in the townships." It was quite clear that ANCYL totally ignored the effort towards moderation by the moderate elements in their mother party. It was unfortunate the inflammatory remarks made by Mr. Mokaba and Mrs. Winnie Mandela were brushed off by ANC Secretary General Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa as "not serious". "It is amazing that any political party can allow their Youth League to totally ignore the discipline that should be exercised in any political party."

#### Cosag Urges Government, ANC To Deal With Mokaba

MB2204160993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[By Mosimanegape Mosetlhe]

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA—Members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) on Thursday [22 April] reacted with dismay to the inflammatory statements made by African National Congress Youth League [ANCYL] President Peter Mokaba, and urged the government and the ANC to take appropriate action against him.

In a statement issued after meeting in Pretoria, Cosag said it was simply not sufficient for the ANC to distance itself from these statements, which were clearly premeditated and were repeated by Mr. Mokaba, in what was clearly a calculated act to incite ANC supporters to kill whites.

"It is incumbent on the ANC leadership to prove its commitment to non-violence and the peace process by dealing with Mr. Mokaba accordingly," Cosag's steering committee said.



"In this regard, we also have to regrettably include inflammatory statements by certain members of the clergy, who should be messengers of peace."

Cosag believed that the tragic and shocking events of the past few days, including the assassination of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani and events flowing from the murder, highlighted the totally unacceptable level of violence in South Africa.

Nineteen members of Cosag met at the Ciskei Embassy in Pretoria to plan their contribution to the negotiating process. Their main concern was the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states' reincorporation into South Africa.

Bophuthatswana's delegation was led by State Affairs Minister Rowan Cronje and Mr. Godfrey Mothibe, a member of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

Mr. Cronje reiterated after the meeting Bophuthatswana was not interested in reincorporation into South Africa because the homeland did not know what the new South Africa would look like. He said violence in the country could be stopped by all political leaders.

Other political parties that took part in the meeting included the Conservative Party, the Afrikaner [words indistinct] African Democratic Forum, the Insika Party of kaNgwane, the African Democratic Movement of Ciskei and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

#### **ANCYL's Mokaba Explains Recent Remarks**

*MB2204142793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—"Kill the Boer, kill the farmer", as chanted by African National Congress Youth League [ANCYL] Vice-President Peter Mokaba, was an old song of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation], he told journalists on Thursday [22 April]. It had been sung on many occasions, such as after the massacres last year at Boipatong and Bisho, and it had not driven people to attack whites or farmers.

Mr. Mokaba said while the chant had never been officially coined as a slogan it was an integral part of "MK culture". The chant merely called for the overthrow of the "white supremacist system".

He has been widely criticized for chanting it on Saturday and said on Wednesday that the government could "go to hell" if it wanted to charge him for inciting violence. If the chant was wrong, Mr. Mokaba said, then so were Xhosa songs sung at Monday's funeral service for slain South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani.

He denied reports that he had called for a take-over of the ANC leadership by the youth. All he meant was that the youth should "inject energy into the struggle".

#### **ANC, Youth League Call Chant 'Inappropriate'**

*MB2304123693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2021 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Joint press statement issued by African National Congress, ANC, General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa and the ANC Youth League Secretary General Rapu Molekane on 22 April]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, and representatives of the ANC Youth League, led by its Secretary General Rapu Molekane, issued a joint statement following a meeting earlier today between the two organisations.

The meeting was held to discuss the implications of a chant, led by Peter Mokaba, president of the ANC Youth League, that has featured prominently in recent media reports. Both organisations agreed that the chant did not represent official ANC policy.

Both the ANC Youth League and Mr Ramaphosa reaffirmed the ANC policy of non-racialism. They said that non-racialism had always been the rallying call of the ANC, and what we had always fought for.

Mr Ramaphosa said the ANC's policy on violence was both clear and well-known. The ANC had suspended armed struggle, and did not advocate the killing of anyone, black or white.

Both the ANC Youth League and Mr Ramaphosa said the chant that had been led by Mr Mokaba—"kill the Boer, kill the farmer"—arose out of the history of the ANC which had included an armed struggle. Such a chant had served a mobilising purpose during that stage, and its use should be viewed within that context.

However, Mr Ramaphosa said, it would not be correct to say that the slogan, even at that time, was specifically intended to identify either white South Africans or farmers per se as targets for military action by MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] cadres. The actions of Umkhonto we Sizwe had been directed at symbols of white power and the apartheid military machine and personnel, not civilians.

The meeting agreed that the chant had become inappropriate in the present changed circumstances, and that its usage in public meetings was being reassessed.

Both organisations made an urgent appeal to all South Africa's youth, black and white, to not allow themselves to be used by dubious forces attempting to drive the country into a race war.

#### **NP Says No Elections If ANC Intimidation Continues**

*MB2304132693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 23 Apr 93*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town April 23 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was not prepared to enter into an election under the

present circumstances of intimidatory violence against its members, the party's chief director of information, Mr. Piet Coetzer MP, said on Friday [23 April].

He addressed a media conference where a black woman, Miss Itumaleng Mohlala of kwa-Thema, Springs, gave details of what she believed was an ANC [African National Congress] petrol-bombing of her bedroom on Tuesday in which her 16-month old baby lay asleep.

According to Miss Mohlala, a volunteer worker of the National Party's information service, and a backing affidavit by her mother, eight petrol bombs were lobbed into the room of the house she shares with her parents.

On Thursday night the home of Mr. Joe Nkosi, chairman of the NP branch in Ikageng, Potchefstroom, was also fire-bombed while he was away. His wife and children had to flee over the back garden wall and seek shelter with neighbours.

"In both cases the attacks followed weeks of threats," Mr. Coetzer said. "At kwa-Thema members of the ANC Women's League demonstrated at the home of Miss Mohlala, and in the Ikageng case a decision was apparently made in April to burn the house down."

The incidents had been reported to the ANC but no official response had been forthcoming.

Mr. Coetzer said the National Party was eager to have an election date agreed upon as soon as possible and for an election campaign to begin. The party would however be naive to start an election when some party or group was hell-bent on destroying its power base.

"The NP cannot accept this state of affairs. We have provisionally decided on taking certain steps."

These included formal complaints to the National Peace Secretariat, a request to the Goldstone Commission to investigate ANC country-wide suppression of normal political activity, and reporting the ANC alliance's actions to foreign organisations and governments funding the movement.

"It is becoming clear that either the ANC leadership has no control over elements within its ranks, or there is a deliberate strategy to eliminate political opposition violently."

#### **Derby-Lewis Allegedly Supplied Gun in Hani Killing**

MB2304111093 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 23-29 Apr 93 pp 2, 3

[Report by Stephen Laufer and Jan Taljaard: "Assassin Wasn't Meant To Strike—Yet"]

[Text] Police investigating Chris Hani's assassination believe former Conservative Party [CP] MP Clive Derby-Lewis supplied the gun used in the killing. And they are working on the assumption that he was the

mastermind behind the hit list discovered in the flat on Hani's alleged murderer, Janusz Walus.

But police also believe that Walus unwittingly sabotaged the conspirators' broader plans by acting impulsively when he shot Hani on Easter Saturday, against orders. They believe that he was in fact on a reconnaissance [recce] mission, familiarising himself with the area around Hani's Dawn Park home and gathering information on the South African Communist Party [SACP] general secretary's security arrangements.

Hani was in fact only number three on the hit list, after African National Congress [ANC] president Nelson Mandela and SACP chairman Joe Slovo.

"Walus did not go to kill Hani that day," said police spokesman Brigadier Frans Malherbe. "He was on a recce, as he had been before. The witness to the killing, Mrs Haremse, had seen him in his car in Dawn Park previously. He obviously just saw Hani alone, without bodyguards, and seized the opportunity."

The circumstances of Walus's arrest support this version of events, say international terrorism experts.

In a carefully planned assassination, the killer would have worn clothing to protect himself from the residue emitted when a gun is fired. He would have worn a glove in order not to leave fingerprints on the weapon, which he would have dropped at the site of the killing or jettisoned quickly thereafter.

Most importantly, a well-prepared professional killer would have had a second and possibly a third getaway vehicle waiting, changing once within a couple of hundred metres of the shooting, and again some kilometres away.

Walus had no escape route planned and no getaway vehicles waiting. And he was still in the car seen by the witness to the killing when he was arrested some time later. Police are convinced that there was no second car in the vicinity, as had been rumoured.

Former CITIZEN journalist and security branch sergeant Arthur Kemp has also been arrested in connection with the Hani killing. He accompanied police to the CITIZEN library on Wednesday [21 April] to show them clippings reporting on Mandela and Slovo moving into their new homes.

Police forensic experts have irrefutably identified the bullets which killed Hani as having been fired by the gun found in Walus' car. And residue test on Walus's hand and arm show conclusively that he fired a gun in the period around the killing.

The weapon, a Z88 pistol manufactured by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], was stolen from the South African Air Force three years ago in a raid by Piet "Skiet" [trigger-happy] Rudolph.

Rudolph yesterday went to the offices of the CITIZEN in Pretoria, where he was involved in fisticuffs with a journalist on the newspaper. He was apparently displeased at an article suggesting he may have been linked to the Hani killing via Derby-Lewis.

Police are puzzling over the link between Rudolph and Derby-Lewis. Rudolph is believed to have jettisoned weapons stolen from the Air Force while on the run, and it is proving extremely difficult at this stage to reconstruct the path taken by individual weapons since they left Rudolph's possession.

A special investigation squad comprising 17 experienced detectives led by a general is conducting the investigation. Three senior foreign investigators will also be involved in the search for the truth behind the Hani assassination.

Meanwhile, Derby-Lewis is said to be "singing" in police custody. But he is unlikely to appear in court within the next few days, according to Witwatersrand attorney general Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau.

"Section 29 allows us to hold him for 10 days, and the detention order is of course renewable, if the investigating officer believes it is necessary. We will only bring charges once we are sure that we have a case which can stand up in a court of law. It is clearly in the national interest to get to the bottom of this killing."

#### **Police Release 2 More Suspects in Hani Case**

*MB2204182293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1/29 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—Krugersdorp estate agent Faan Venter, one of several suspects held in connection with the assassination of South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani, was released on Thursday [22 April] evening, police said.

The announcement of his release followed hours after that of former CITIZEN journalist Arthur Kemp, SAP [South African Police] spokesman Brig Frans Malherbe said. Both men had been held for questioning in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Two other suspects, self-employed computer expert Edwin Clarke and property speculator Lionel du Randt, were released on Wednesday evening.

Three suspects who on Wednesday night remained in police custody were Mr. Hani's alleged assassin Janusz Walus, and Conservative Party member Clive Derby Lewis and his wife Gaye. All three are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for detention without trial for 10 days with the option to extend the period for further questioning.

Mr. Derby Lewis was arrested at the weekend as police acted on information obtained from Mr. Walus. Mr. Walus, a polish immigrant, was arrested minutes after Mr. Hani was shot dead at his Dawn Park Boksburg

home. Police have stated that Mr. Derby Lewis has cooperated fully in police investigations.

Police have also said they believed Mr. Hani's assassination had been the result of a conspiracy.

#### **Police Deny Complicity in Sebokeng Shooting**

*MB2304081093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2112 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[By Clive Govender]

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—The police on Thursday again denied any complicity in last Sunday's shooting spree in Sebokeng which left 19 people dead. Neither the security police nor ordinary police were involved, Vaal Traingle Deputy Commissioner Brig Floris Mostert said at a Vereeniging press conference. He added police were making progress in their investigations, and had compiled an identikit of one of the suspects.

A number plate found at the scene belonged to a police minibus which escorted a Nyala armoured vehicle after the attack, Brig Mostert said. He also said the African National Congress [ANC] had hampered investigations by urging witnesses not to give information to police. Police were seeking more than four suspects.

A witness who saw one of the suspects clearly, and had come forward initially, had since clammed up and refused to speak to police, Brig Mostert said. Meanwhile, ANC President Nelson Mandela addressed township youths at the sebokeng soccer stadium on Thursday. He urged youths not to join Umkhonto we Sisze—the ANC's armed wing—but to study instead. "Don't be in a hurry to join. We expect you to try and go to school and get matric first." It would be "courting disaster" if youths armed themselves and launched revenge attacks.

Earlier Archbishop Desmond Tutu attended a prayer meeting at the St George Anglican Church in Sebokeng for the victims of the attacks. He said South Africa's people had never lived in a "free and democratic" society, especially whites. "It is for their sakes we are fighting. They don't understand (that). We don't want them lugging big guns around," he said.

Archbishop Tutu toured the township, visiting those who had lost family in the killings. He later went to the Sebokeng hospital.

In Sebokeng's Zone 7, hundreds of Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] supporters gathered under the auspices of Sebokeng's PAC branch to protest the killings.

Journalists in the township were met by a militant crowd who chanted "one settler, one bullet".

Small children played in the dusty streets, while others waved and smiled at journalists and peace monitors. Some cried: "Capitalist! Capitalist! We won't let the media pass".



Barricades of corrugated iron and large boulders rendered many parts of the township inaccessible. Elsewhere youths toiled in the blazing sun, digging trenches to protect themselves from similar attacks.

**ANC Not Supporting Occupation of White Schools**

*MB2304122793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] The threat to occupy white schools is the kind of action the ANC [African National Congress] feared would be precipitated by the government closing down negotiations on education. We had predicted that unless the government was prepared to proceed seriously with the national education and training negotiation forum as a means of addressing the education crisis, the crisis would deepen.

While the government has the means to restore credibility in this process, it has instead shut down negotiations and declared their positions non-negotiable at every single crisis point, despite other parties preparedness to negotiate. This was seen in their refusal to negotiate exam fees, in De Klerk's unilateral intervention in teacher salary negotiations, and in the current deadlock between the government and the national education conference. Consequently, there are now very few options left resulting in some bodies considering desperate action.

Despite our understanding of the depth of the crisis, the ANC does not support the call to occupy white schools. We believe that instead we need to step up the campaign for the opening of all schools and insist upon a rational use of all resources. This should be done as part of the process of desegregating all schools.

We will pursue a process of consultation with a wide range of role players. In particular we will bring together teachers, parents and students from all communities to discuss as South Africans how best to ensure that the government fulfills its responsibility to provide equitable educational opportunities for all.

We call upon all teachers and parents in both black and white communities to make a commitment to ensure that the education crisis—particularly as it manifests itself in the black sections of the population—is addressed before it explodes.

We believe that the education forum is the most constructive way of dealing with these problems in an orderly fashion and we reiterate our call that it must be instituted as a matter of extreme urgency. The depth of the crisis cannot be over-emphasised.

**ANC Youth To Target Natal-KwaZulu in Mass Action**

*MB2204143493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] Youth League is to target Natal and kwaZulu when it begins its mass action campaign on 15 May. This was announced at a Johannesburg news conference today. Youth League President (Lulu Johnson) says the organization also plans national demonstrations and pickets and will occupy National Party offices around the country. He says all white policemen in Soweto will have to leave the township by 15 May and be replaced by resident police personnel.

**De Klerk Promises Preventative Steps After Explosion**

*MB2204135193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] State President de Klerk has assured the public that he will not hesitate to take further preventative steps if incidents like the car bomb explosion at Amanzimtoti become a pattern.

He said in Parliament that an intensive search for the culprits has begun. Nine people were injured, none of them seriously, in the explosion at the Sanlam Park complex. Earlier, the police announced a 75,000 rand reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprits. The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has expressed outrage at the car bomb explosion, saying it was obviously the work of forces who were becoming increasingly desperate in their attempts to scuttle any hopes of a peaceful and negotiated future for South Africa. The blast also caused damage to a block of flats.

The IFP national chairman, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, said in Ulundi that the government should plug the loopholes in present legislation which allowed agent provocateurs carte blanche to plan and carry out acts that had the effect of plunging the country into continual crises.

**Security Reinforcements Considered for Richmond**

*MB2204153693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1228  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Durban April 22 SAPA—Police and army reinforcements may be stationed in Richmond in the Natal Midlands because of an attack on the town's country club on Wednesday [21 April] night.

No one was injured when three men fired randomly at the club.

Manager William Isaacs said a police general visited the club on Thursday morning and promised to station soldiers and policemen at a unit near the complex to ensure patrons were protected.

Pietermaritzburg police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram said he would issue a statement later, but added that reinforcements would probably be sent to the town.

Mr. Isaacs said he was inside the clubhouse soon after 9pm on Wednesday when he saw three men outside crawling towards the building.

"I shouted and they stood up, aimed their firearms at me and I ducked. They fired three shots.

"I rushed to the bar to get my firearm and they ran away, letting rip and firing indiscriminately. One car was damaged."

Damage to the clubhouse was insignificant.

Mr. Isaacs said about three policemen were among about 20 guests playing pool at the club when the gunmen attacked with AK47 and R4 rifles.

Fighting between supporters of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party has led to scores of deaths in Richmond townships in the past three years, but the town has until now been spared most of the violence.

#### **AWB's Terreblanche Denies Instigating Violence**

*MB2304123093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Interview with Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Eugene Terreblanche by South African Broadcasting Corporation political correspondent Lester Venter in the Cape Town studio on the "Agenda" program; introduced by announcer Clarence Keyter—recorded]

[Text] The alleged involvement by members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] in incidents of violence in recent times has made headlines both here in South Africa and internationally. To find out what the organization's views on violence are, Lester Venter earlier spoke to AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche in our parliamentary studio in Cape Town.

[Venter] Mr. Terreblanche, good evening and welcome.

[Terreblanche] Good evening, Mr. Venter.

[Venter] Mr. Terreblanche, in our society there are evidence of a cycle of violence. The violence comes from both sides. I want to ask you, how do you consider your role in this setup? To put it directly, the type of remarks that you make—isn't that a contributory factor?

[Terreblanche] I want to say in all fairness, Mr. Venter, that each remark that I make is in line with that which I believe and that which I love. I do not propagate a specific ideology, foreign to the nature of my people or any other people. I propagate only this: That each nation be given the right to govern itself, to preserve itself and its property, its culture and those things which it treasures. If that should instigate violence, then there are bigger problems in South Africa than we are aware of

now, because South Africa would be completely out of step with the will of the world, with even an organization such as United Nations—namely, that every nation should have the right to govern itself in freedom and peace through a government which has been elected by itself.

[Venter] That is the global picture. But if we talk specifically about this cycle, do you agree that there are elements in this cycle of violence which I am referring to?

[Terreblanche] Of course, yes. My problem lies in the fact that you try to do with South Africa what Joseph Stalin did in Soviet Russia—that is, dumping several nations into a single geographical area under a single, man-made political structure—and hope that you can achieve and maintain peace by means of power sharing and political magic. I believe that we are moving into a man-made system against the disciplines of law and order and peace.

[Venter] You speak of preserving that in which you believe. But how would you approach that task of preservation? You mention resistance against things which are happening. You even mention revolt. Is that not part of the problem?

[Terreblanche] You see, it is time for the SACP [South African Communist Party], the ANC [African National Congress], and all the participants at the negotiation table to realize that they cannot ignore the just demands of the Afrikaner nation—and here I include all those who speak different languages but who traditionally and historically form part of the Afrikaner nation. There can be no peace if they ignore that right, simply to be themselves, and to remain themselves. That right to govern themselves as a nation, like the Germans in Germany and the British in Britain, it has nothing to do with racism. It's as simple as that.

[Venter] Let us not get into an argument over that particular idea, but let's assume, for argument's sake....[changes thought] The specific point in the present circumstances in South Africa is the manner in which you, the AWB, approach that idea. I want to come back to the issue of inflammatory language, even talk of violence, and of war. To put it bluntly, do you not feel you are guilty?

[Terreblanche] No. You see, Mr. Venter, I have never murdered people because of the color of their skin.

[Venter] But have you not encouraged your followers by using language which can make such an interpretation possible? Have you not played a role in that?

[Terreblanche] The fact is that the right wing has never shot at or murdered women and children simply because their skin is black. In contrast we have APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress] and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress military wing]

who murder people regardless of their politics; children who are not yet even interested in politics, who cannot vote or speak, are murdered along highways, on isolated farms, simply because they are white. All I am doing is responding to the anarchy and intolerance of international communism; all I say is that if they continue to murder and cause disorder and think they can take over this country through violence, then the AWB and its commandos will be ready to combat that violence; to meet the revolution they want to unleash; and to destroy it.

[Venter] So what you are saying is that people—whites—are entitled to resistance, opposition, and revolt.

[Terreblanche] Whites are definitely entitled to defend themselves if a racist war is unleashed. But I want to say the AWB does not want a white homeland; it does not want certain rights on the strength of the fact that they are white. The AWB demands the right of a nation, under international law, to govern itself as a nation. My people are the Boer nation, the Afrikaner nation.

[Venter] So on the question of whether the nation is entitled to revolt, is your answer yes?

[Terreblanche] The nation is entitled to use the power at its disposal to defend itself if a foreign political organization wants to deny it the right to be itself. In other words....

[Venter] And you are saying that to the nation?

[Terreblanche] Of course. In other words, if they threaten a nation with military force, with murder, with limpet mines, with land-mines, with machine guns, then the nation must rise and destroy that force which denies it its right. Yes.

[Venter] If your answer is yes—and you've made the point of the right to revolt—and one of your followers pulls out a rifle, a weapon, and shoots someone, would your statement then not be a contributing factor to the deed?

[Terreblanche] Let me refer to the recent, to the immediate. Yesterday [as heard] the AWB deployed 2,500 men in the most explosive situation this country has ever seen. In talks between me and South African Police Chief General van der Merwe I undertook that those men would not even be dressed in AWB uniforms. And I can say today that despite the shouts of 'Kill a Boer, kill a farmer' [preceding six words in English], the discipline among those 2,500 men was maintained; that nothing happened to the 380 houses they were protecting.

So let me answer you in the light of the actions of the movement. There we have an example that, despite the shouts and the provocation, we abided by the rules laid down by the defense force and the South African Police. And we made an exceptional contribution to the maintenance of law and order.

[Venter] Excuse me for interrupting you there. What I am driving at is, do you not feel that while all reasonable people are opposed to violence you, as a political leader with followers, do not share an interest in common with other political leaders to break the cycle of violence?

[Terreblanche] I will talk with any leader who is prepared to discuss peace and strives for peace, because I do not want war.

[Venter] But up to now you have never talked with them.

[Terreblanche] I cannot talk with people who pretend to propagate peace while they use the Christian church to bury an anti-Christ in the name of my God of Blood River; and then use the same pulpit to propagate violence in the name of Christianity....

[Venter, interrupting] But if you are prepared....

[Terreblanche, interrupting] I cannot talk with a person who sits at a peace conference with a hand grenade in his pocket.

[Venter] But there are 26 parties at the negotiations. Why are you not prepared to go to the negotiation table and talk?

[Terreblanche] In all fairness, I must remind you that I was the first right-wing leader to sign a non-aggression pact with Inkatha in the Transvaal and in the Orange Free State; that I have a similar treaty with Brigadier Gqozo of the Ciskei; that I have an agreement with President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana; that I have no problem with talking to national leaders. But to sit at the table with the leaders of political pressure groups—and in particular with communists—with the knowledge that they are not interested....

[Venter, interrupting] But they exist; they are there.

[Terreblanche] The fact remains that when you are negotiating the negotiators must have merit. And, Mr. Venter, people who, in the midst of negotiations, shoot and kill innocent people simply because they are white, at Eikenhof and on the streets of Johannesburg....I cannot talk with such people. These people are not negotiating in earnest. These people want my country. They want the land of the Tswanas. They want the land of all the small nations, to rule alone under a communist system. They are building up their military power on that. I am referring to Mr. Hani. I informed the SAP and others that Mr. Hani is building a new force with the blessing of Mr. Holomisa; he would even commit murder against the ANC.

[Venter] Mr. Terreblanche, pardon me, but we'll have to leave that point for another day. Thank you.

[Terreblanche] Very well. Thank you.



**Vehicles Stoned, Burned in Mamelodi***MB2304072693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2042  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA—Two Midrand furniture delivery employees narrowly escaped injury when their van was stoned and set alight by youths in Mamelodi near Pretoria on Thursday night.

Simon Tayatswala and John Maheso had stopped at an intersection near a squatter camp on the outskirts of Mamelodi when a group of youths started bombarding them with stones and petrol bombs.

They managed to flee the burning vehicle and were not hurt.

The gutted van was later found by the police who said it was the fourth vehicle reported attacked near the squatter camp between 6pm and 8pm on Thursday.

During the day several vehicles, including a baker's delivery van and private cars, had also been stoned and their owners robbed by youths on the rampage in Mamelodi.

He said the attacks began on Tuesday, the day after South African Communist Party leader Chris Hani's funeral, and reached a peak on Wednesday when pupils left their classrooms and joined youths in attacks on vehicles entering Mamelodi.

The spokesman said members of the Internal Stability Unit were investigating more than 40 cases of stoning and looting of vehicles since Tuesday.

**Former Policeman Shot Dead at South Coast Home***MB2204143293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] A former Natal police officer has reportedly been shot dead. State radio says Captain (Geoffrey Drugesh) was shot dead after answering a knock at the door of his south coast home late yesterday. The motive for the shooting is not known. (Drugesh) was a former member of the detective branch in Pietermaritzburg.

**HRC Reports on Deaths, Injuries 14-20 April***MB2304102193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0824  
GMT 23 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 23 SAPA—A total of 72 deaths and 613 injuries were recorded between April 14 and 20, the Human Rights Commission [HRC] disclosed in its weekly repression report on Friday.

The HRC said 183 out of 199 incidents recorded throughout the country during this period were linked directly to nationwide reaction to South African Communist Party leader Mr Chris Hani's assassination.

The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] accounted for 52 deaths and 310 injuries. Of these, 40 deaths (77 per cent) and 305 (98 per cent) injuries were directly related to the reaction Mr Hani's killing.

In Natal the death toll of 16 remained slightly lower than the weekly average of 18 deaths over the last two months, the report said.

The HRC said it was pleased the commemoration meetings and protests had not led to an increase of deaths or injuries in this region.

In other areas the HRC recorded a significant increase in the number of incidents of violence, but, out of 114 reported incidents, 87 had no deaths or injuries recorded.

Flashpoints for violence were the eastern Cape (35 incidents) and western Cape (47 incidents).

The report said during this period security forces accounted for seven deaths and 470 injuries. Six of the deaths and 468 of the injuries were linked to security force action during national protests and commemorations following Mr Hani's death.

It was further reported that during this period there were 40 attacks against security forces resulting in 29 injuries. 22 injuries (76 per cent) and 36 (90 per cent) of the attacks were linked to reaction to Mr Hani's death.

**Multiparty Talks Planning Committee Meets***MB2304092193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1655  
GMT 22 Apr 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—Multiparty negotiations have to be speeded up, a 10-member planning committee decided at a meeting at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on Thursday. The planning committee met in preparation for Monday's negotiating council meeting, when all 26 participants in negotiations meet for the first time since the assassination of South African Communist Party General Secretary Chris Hani.

"The element of urgency will be stressed on Monday by us as the planning committee," the chairman of Thursday's meeting, Zam Titus of the Transkei, told reporters after a three hour session.

The planning committee would meet again on Friday morning when, among other things, it will decide which issues were urgent, Mr Titus said.

At Thursday's meeting the committee had "merely agreed on the principle that we have to isolate certain issues as being the most urgent ones".

Participants in negotiations have identified different issues as being urgent. These include: violence, the

establishment of a transitional executive council, an election date, an interim constitution, and the form of a future state.

The mood at Thursday's meeting was not any different from that at previous negotiations, "apart from the fact that all of us are really concerned about the events of the recent past", Mr Titus said. "People want to see results. They laid great stress on that."

Summarising, Mr Titus said the planning committee had opted for a "results-orientated approach". The planning committee would also present a draft motion on Monday concerning Mr Hani's assassination. "The draft motion will cover something along the following lines: an expression of a message of condolence to Chris Hani's family," Mr Titus said.

It was "clear to everyone" in the planning committee that the events of the past 12 days since Mr Hani's assassination had affected the spirit of negotiations. As a result committee members had said "we really need to speed up the process. The element of urgency was stressed very much".

Thursday's agenda had three main topics:

- Procedural matters, including how to implement an earlier agreement to allow the media to attend all negotiating council meetings. Despite a number of "logistical problems" which still had to be overcome, "the press will be admitted on Monday", Mr Titus said;
- Administration and financial matters, which included security; and,
- The implications of the Chris Hani assassination on April 10.

Mr Titus said Friday's meeting would in the main deal with a report by a sub-committee on violence and the transition process.

"The draft report will be presented formally on Monday to the negotiating council."

It basically dealt with what had been agreed to at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], he said.

Part of the planning committee's brief was to make a recommendation on how Codesa agreements were to be incorporated into the enlarged negotiating forum.

"A properly drafted document has been presented to us outlining the way forward as far as the main issues are concerned."

The issue of a name for negotiating forum is also expected to be decided by the time the planning committee adjourns sometime on Friday afternoon.

Four delegates, including at least one woman, from each of the 26 participants in multiparty negotiations, make up the 104-member negotiating council.

The members of the planning committee are: Roelf Meyer, minister of constitutional development; Benny Alexander, general secretary of the Pan Africanist Congress; Dr Frank Mdlalose, Inkatha Freedom Party national chairman; Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary general of the African National Congress; Pravin Gordhan, of the Natal Indian Congress; Joe Slovo, SACP [South African Communist Party] national chairman; Mr Titus; Rowan Cronje of Bophuthatswana; Mick Webb of Ciskei; and Colin Eglin, national chairman of the Democratic Party.

When the planning committee was formally appointed on March 18, it was stressed that the members had been chosen for their ability and not for any party-political affiliation.

#### **De Klerk, Buthelezi Meet, Clear Up 'Misunderstandings'**

MB2304073793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2054  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Cape Town April 22 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk met kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday to discuss important constitutional matters.

According to a joint statement issued by Mr de Klerk and Mr Buthelezi a penetrating discussion on a wide range of issues was held and misunderstandings on constitutional matters were cleared up.

It said the discussion was conducted in a relaxed and very positive spirit and would facilitate multiparty negotiations.

Minister of Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers and the IFP's Mr Joe Matthews were also present at the meeting.

It was agreed that they would meet again if necessary.

#### **Transkei's Holomisa Discusses Proposed Changes**

MB2304123493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA—South Africa's armed forces could not be integrated or jointly controlled until a new constitutional dispensation was accepted, Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said on Thursday.

Addressing a Pretoria Press Club meeting, Gen Holomisa said he was not happy with the proposed transitional executive council [TEC] with envisaged joint control of the security forces as this would also affect the Transkei Defence Force.

The TEC would not "have the teeth" to control State President F W de Klerk, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi or himself, he said.

"Whatever we are going to do will have to be tied up with a constitutional dispensation."

But, he added that he would have confidence in the proposed TEC if the international community, with a direct link to the United Nations Security Council, was to be involved.

He stressed this was his personal view and did not reflect that of the Transkei government.

As far as Transkei's reincorporation into South Africa was concerned, Gen Holomisa said he was prepared to step down with State President F W de Klerk if administrators were appointed to run the whole country.

He was not prepared to have his homeland reincorporated into "apartheid" South Africa.

Since the assassination of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani, Mr de Klerk had lost the initiative, Gen Holomisa said, adding people at grass-roots level were showing signs they were "sick and tired" of the process of negotiations. The onus was now on political leaders to "come up with something" before the end of April, he said.

He hoped that by next week the multiparty negotiating forum would set a date for elections and make a final decision on how to stop the violence. Outsiders should be involved in peace initiatives as he did not trust the government because of its "dirty tricks".

Events of the past few days had proved the government could no longer control the country without the blessing and tacit approval of the extra-parliamentary groups.

Economic power had already been transferred to black people, said Gen Holomisa, and this was reflected by panic on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange when mass action occurred.

At the multiparty talks Transkei would raise the issue of the SA security net around the homeland as it inconvenienced his country's people as well as businessmen.

He hoped this "bellicose approach" would soon cease.

Gen Holomisa welcomed the appointment of a new SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board and proposed that a new channel be established to deal exclusively with matters concerning social transformation and to promote a culture of political tolerance.

Thousands of people had died because of the SABC's "viciously unashamed state propaganda machinery", he said.

#### National Peace Committee Meets 22 April

MB2304085893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2242  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by National Peace Committee]

[Text] The National Peace Committee met last night at short notice. Those who attended the fully representative meeting deplored the nationwide violence and political parties distanced themselves from the inflammatory speeches recently made.

It was agreed that the events of the past two weeks are currently being documented by the National Peace Secretariat and will provide the basis for a follow up meeting to be held on May 3 1993. A main objective on the agenda, will be methods of making the accord more effective.

The countrywide co-ordinating role of the National Peace Secretariat and its structures was acknowledged. By providing assistance to the police, ANC [African National Congress] alliance marshalls and international observers, a difficult and highly volatile situation was prevented from escalating into uncontrollable violence.

The subcommittee working on amendments to the National Peace Accord was requested to complete its work as a matter of urgency.

The meeting ended on a positive note. Co-chairman Bishop Stanley Mogoba said, "we deplore violence as a means of action in this country." He emphasised the need for the leaders to reinforce their commitment to peace. "The political situation has been changing its momentum and no single political party, leader or group can save us. We need to act together."

#### Union Petitions Against Privatization

MB2204153593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC]-aligned South African Rail and Harbour Workers Union (SARHWU) said on Thursday [22 April] capital earned by privatised companies must be forfeited "when such companies are handed back to the people".

About 1,500 SARHWU members marched to manpower offices in Johannesburg to present a petition which included this demand.

It was received by Department of Manpower Regional Director Monte Knoesen.

At an amiable meeting he and SARHWU Regional Secretary Mr J M Gamede exchanged signatures, using each other's backs for support, while the marchers waited in the street.

The petition demanded the "creation of more employment opportunities through stopping the unilateral restructuring of Transnet (the country's major rail and transport company, which was privatised a year ago)".



It said "privatisation of the people's companies (must) be considered an illegal act and those that already own some of these (privatised) companies (must) forfeit their capital when such companies are handed back to the people".

Manpower Deputy Director Ron Kippen told SAPA the petition would be sent to the minister of manpower on Thursday as requested.

Police were visible but did not stop the march which was also monitored by peace committee members. Some of the marchers were carrying sticks and home-made axes, but were peaceful. Asked for his comment on the weapons, one policeman said they judged each situation on its own. "They're not doing anything with them," he said.

The march was due to continue to the offices of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), which is part of the African National Congress' tripartite alliance.

#### **Coetsee on SADF's Internal, External Roles**

*MB2304071993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2055 GMT 22 Ar 93*

[Text] Pretoria April 22 SAPA—Ways are being investigated of disengaging the SADF [South African Defense Force] from its internal stability role, the minister of defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said on Thursday in his first major policy statement in this portfolio.

In a speech delivered on his behalf at a conference on the commercialisation of the defence industry in Pretoria, he said continued use of the SADF for long periods in internal peacekeeping would be detrimental to its conventional capabilities in the long term.

He also said a total rethink of perceptions of the threat against SA was necessary, as analysis indicated there was a low probability of conventional attack against the republic.

However, a wide range of defence capabilities should be maintained at least at "critical survival level".

It was in the interests of SA's security to promote the welfare of states in the region, and regional security in general. There should also be maximum military co-operation and military assistance to enhance the inherent defence capabilities of states in the region.

SA's national posture remained defensive, and it had no territorial ambitions or aggressive desires towards any other state.

"Our posture favours avoidance and defusing of adversarial relationships and conflict as far as possible. We will build the defence force in a non-threatening manner and seek maximum co-operation in security related and other matters."

Mr Coetsee said that in a future defence force manpower should be provided by a small permanent core augmented in wartime by a larger part-time force.

"It is not only cheaper to man the defence requirements by part-time manpower, but it also provides a disincentive for selecting military options and lowers threat perceptions in neighbouring states," said Mr Coetsee.

The SADF had had to lay off more than six per cent of its full time forces in the past year.

The situation had however changed since the layoffs were planned about a year ago.

The SADF was now engaged on another round of strategy formulation, and it was possible that a different force structure could emerge from this.

#### **Defense Force Chief on Integration of MK, AWB**

*MB2204152293 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] The Defense Force will only accept joint control over the force if it is authorized by the existing or a future parliament. Defense Force Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn reiterated at a conference on the commercialization of the Defense Force that paramilitary organizations such as MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—African National Congress military wing] and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] will probably be taken up in the force, and that could even mean a smaller defense force. He said it would be unrealistic to expect that political instability will decrease during the next decade. The responsibility lies with the government to give attention to internal instability and violence.

#### **Economic Monitor Views Foreign Exchange, GDP**

*MB2304123393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 22 SAPA—A large capital outflow of R[and]6.55-billion during 1992, more than half of which occurred in the final quarter of the year, caused South Africa's forex reserves for the year to decline by R2.3-billion and by R3.1 billion in the final quarter, according to the latest ABSA economic monitor.

"This dramatic downturn in the country's forex reserve situation has heightened the need for strong export performance in the year ahead to accommodate continued capital outflow in the face of the country's poor forex position and a weakening rand/US dollar exchange rate," ABSA said.

The monitor notes that, owing to a substantial under-recovery of nearly R10-billion in revenue against budget, the government's deficit before borrowing rose to an estimated R28.6-billion or 8.6 per cent of GDP at the March 1993 year-end.

The impact of the under-recovery, which arose out of overly optimistic VAT [value added tax] projections and

a worsening economy, was lightened by the poor demand for investment funds which made it fairly easy to finance the deficits. Capital market interest rates declined by 2.2 per cent during the year.

Negative economic growth prevailed for the third successive year in 1992, with real GDP declining by 2.1 per cent and real GDP by 3.4 per cent. [sentence as received] Given the relatively high population growth, the standard of living per capita has deteriorated by 13.5 per cent since the beginning of 1989, ABSA said.

The severe drought accounted for much of the poor growth in 1992, with agricultural production falling by 24 per cent. Improving agricultural prospects for 1993 could provide a welcome boost to economic growth and eliminate food imports in the second half of the year.

Industrial and commercial inventories reached an historic low of 17.3 per cent of GDP during the year, compared with 32.8 per cent in 1977. They appeared to be levelling out. This could provide further impetus for growth in the year ahead.

The ABSA monitor noted the encouraging decline in CPI from 14.7 per cent in 1989 to 9.6 per cent in December 1992, but expected the rate to rise to double digits again in 1993, spurred on by the sharp VAT, petrol and excise duty increases. However, the downward trend in "core" inflation was expected to continue from 14 per cent in 1991 to around 7 per cent in 1994.

Money market rates had tended to move sideways lately. However, weak demand for bank credit and a possible improvement in the current account surplus in the second half of 1993, accompanied by a moderate decline in the inflation rate, could lead to a modest fall in money market rates. This could pave the way for a further decrease in the bank rate and a consequent fall in prime, says the monitor.

### **Samancor Strikes Deal With Japanese Company**

*MB2304091593 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Apr 93 p 1*

[Report by Jono Waters: "Samancor Strikes Deal with Japanese"]

[Text] Samancor [South African Manganese Corporation], in an attempt to speed its recovery from the prolonged downturn in the ferrochrome market, has reached an agreement with Japan's Nippon Denko which may lead to a multimillion-rand joint venture.

Chrome division GM [general manager] Wilrich Schroeder said yesterday the deal involved the sale of half of Samancor's No 5 ferrochrome furnace at Tubatse to the Japanese steel group.

Schroeder said the project's go-ahead depended on the success of a feasibility study currently under way. He

would not give a price for the possible transaction, but an analyst said the deal would amount to about R[and]30m [million].

The furnace has a capacity of 60,000 [metric] tons a year compared with the group's total capacity of more than 1-million tons of ferrochrome a year.

Samancor's 16 furnaces are operating at about 50 per cent capacity, but last year the group closed its entire capacity for three months when customers shied away from SA material after local producers failed to make an increase in contract prices stick.

The agreement comes at a time when Samancor's chrome division is unlikely to turn in a profit because of weak ferrochrome prices and demand for the alloy from stainless steel producers worldwide.

Schroeder said the deal would enable the furnace to run at full capacity and restore its profitability.

Ferrochrome would be sold through Nippon Denko's sales network in Japan.

He added: "The joint venture will strengthen the chromium business of both companies."

An analyst said depressed conditions in the ferrochrome market were speeding restructuring in the industry, and Samanco would benefit from Nippon Denko's marketing facilities. He suggested similar deals could be struck by Samancor and SA's other ferrochrome producers with overseas parties. Consolidated Metallurgical Industries, SA's second major producer, has been running at a loss because of weak prices and demand.

### **23 Apr Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries**

*MB2304130293*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE CITIZEN**

Call for Death Penalty—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 April in its page 6 editorial welcomes President de Klerk's "assurance that Mr Hani's killer won't be indemnified." However, THE CITIZEN expects "this will also apply to APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] killers in King William's Town and elsewhere and the alleged killers, one of whom was an ANC member, responsible for the Eikenhof murder of a woman and two children. As we believe in the death penalty, we hope all of them—and other murderers who fail to be reprieved after exhausting all avenues of appeal and review—are hanged."

#### **THE STAR**

Mokaba Statements Undercut Authority of Superiors—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 April notes that African National Congress [ANC] Youth League leader Peter Mokaba, "now best known for his appalling 'Kill the Boer, kill the farmer'

chant, says the Government can 'go to hell' if it tries to charge him for inciting racial violence. He also rails openly against the negotiation process, telling militant youths they should grab power before ANC leaders—his own superiors—negotiate it away. The Government should not 'go to hell' on the issue and....it is not good enough for Mr Mandela's organisation to dismiss Mokaba's remarks as his 'personal opinion'. Mokaba's statements "do much to undercut the calming, constructive interventions of Mandela himself. It is untenable that the ANC president's important call to whites to stay and build the new South Africa should be blatantly contradicted by an underling baying for blood."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Concern Over White Emigration—"The ANC president is right to address white emigration, as it symbolises the malaises he and his fellow negotiators will have to treat when they form a transitional executive," asserts a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 April. "White emigration is picking up again, and the main reasons are not political or economic. Skilled people are leaving because they fear for themselves, and more particularly for their children, in the new South Africa. They go not for a better life but for a more secure one....Stopping white emigration will hardly be the transitional executive's first priority but, unless it addresses the issues causing people to sell up and leave, the new South Africa may be stillborn."

Treurnicht Death—A second editorial on the same page says the death of Conservative Party, CP, leader Andries Treurnicht "has removed a moderating influence from an extremist wing in our politics." He was "not universally loved, particularly by black people who remember his role in creating the resentment that led to the 1976 Soweto riots. But he was modest, principled and honest."

#### NEW NATION

Need for Rolling Mass Action—The page 26 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 22-29 April sees the campaign for rolling mass action as "bringing about the necessary pressure on some of the key players" in the negotiations process. "Such a form of protest is legitimate.... We believe that such protests, which are the right of all citizens, must unfold with the process itself. They must be applied constantly until the entire process moves and produces results. We certainly do not believe that sporadic forms of this type of protest will be effective or will it be efficacious to call off the action as soon as the short term objective is achieved....Whether that objective is the announcement of an election date or something else, the point is that whatever it is, it must represent and irreversible point that truly takes us forward."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

SAP Not 'Single, Ravening Beast'—The page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 23-29 April says the ANC "recognises the need" for the "legitimisation of the police." Hence, "its demands for joint control of the security forces. Insofar as ANC-South African Police [SAP] co-operation over the funeral last week was an experiment in a form of joint control, it was a promising start....It is time to recognise that the SAP, like society, is made up of a collection of individuals. It's time to lead the country beyond the perception of the force as a single, ravening beast. Time to see the faces hidden in the Casspirs and Nyalas—the fresh faces of youngsters who are too often confused and frequently afraid. Time to reach out to the men and women of honour and integrity who without doubt are to be found in the SAP. Time to give effect to the notion of a society of individuals."



**Angola****UNITA, Government Discuss Possible Cease-Fire***MB2204210593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] As usual, we begin our news with a report from our Abidjan correspondent on the development of the talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Good evening, Pedro Ramalhoso.

[Ramalhoso] Good evening. The news is that the UNITA and government delegations finally met today to discuss the first point of the agenda, dealing with the cease-fire. A number of initiatives were presented, particularly on the part of the observers and the United Nations, the latter represented by Ms. Margaret Anstee, special representative for the UN secretary general in Angola. At the end of the meeting, government spokesman General Higinio Carneiro said:

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] We met in private with the UNITA delegation. In brief, we discussed the introductory issues relating to explanations required by the government. Each side placed on the negotiating table its position regarding the cease-fire. To a certain extent, I would say that the two documents are in response to the [words indistinct] paper submitted by the observers. We agreed that today we should present our documents to the observers. Based on our documents, the observers will draft a document reflecting their official position. That document should be placed on the negotiating table at tomorrow's plenary session, which is scheduled to begin at 1030. One cannot sign a document without discussing it.

[Unidentified reporter] Are there any prospects of an accord right now?

[Carneiro] It is premature to say that now.

[Reporter] Is it more premature than yesterday?

[Carneiro] Let us see what the observers' draft will produce. Tomorrow we will make the necessary clarifications, and at the end of the day we will be able to say something. [end recording]

**Foreign Ministry Says UNITA Operating in Namibia***MB2204210993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is trying to fulfill the threat made by its leader to attack and destabilize Namibia. A press release from the Angolan Foreign Ministry states that UNITA armed groups have been carrying out a number of armed operations in Namibian territory against residents and civilian targets. The operations have been taking place between the 14 and 18 border markers, where on 9 and 10 April UNITA armed groups were

intercepted by the police. During the clashes a UNITA soldier was killed and two others were injured. The latter have been admitted to Namibian hospitals. The press release also says that UNITA has threatened to destroy the water pipeline that supplies northern Namibia from the Calueque and Ruacana dams.

**Military Operations Reported in Huila, Mexico***MB2204203093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Excerpts] In Huila Province, the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are resolutely fending off Jose Eduardo dos Santos' army, which, in an unprecedented military escalation, intends to occupy areas administered by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. In view of the defeats that it has suffered, despair and hatred prevail among the enemy, making it more inhuman.

Proof of that is that from 1115 to 1125 today an SU-25 squadron from Lubango Air Force Base carried out massive bombing of Caluquembe District. Seven civilians were killed and 18 people were injured; three are in critical condition. One woman had her legs amputated. The enemy's main target was the Caluquembe informal market, (Ieza) Hospital, and the (Ieza) Mission. Civilians suffered major material losses.

The enemy of the people fired more than 16 Soviet-made TAF antipersonnel rockets [preceding word in English] at the local square. Only God knows why the rockets did not hit the informal market. Two wards of the Catholic mission were also hit in the SU's raid. The bombing continued from 1610 to 1633. [passage omitted]

In Mexico Province, the patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces continue to resist Jose Eduardo dos Santos' warmongering venture. Our correspondent reports that at dawn today, FALA's Red Berets repelled a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] attack on [name indistinct] Lumeje. The enemy fled in disarray after offering no resistance whatsoever to the fearless FALA combatants. FAPLA abandoned 10 dead, one 60-mm mortar, two AK-47's, and one PKM machine gun. [passage omitted]

**Correction to Carneiro Comments on Angolan Talks***MB2004160693*

The following correction pertains to the item on Angola subheaded "Carneiro Comments," published in the 19 April Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT on page 26:

Last paragraph, sentence eight make read: ...implement the MPLA program. This is the.... (changing "government" to "program")

## Mozambique

### Chissano Discusses Stance Toward Renamo

MB2204111593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 21 Apr 93

["Part One" of an interview in Maputo on 21 April with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano by unidentified reporters accompanying Chissano on visits to Manica and Niassa Provinces—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President, during your tour of Manica and Niassa Provinces, it was noticed that, to a certain extent, the Mozambican Government was hardening its stance toward the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. This came as a surprise to certain sectors. Mr. President, what is the reason for this hardening of the government's stance? What is the reason for these changes in the language against Renamo?

[Chissano] In order to answer your question, I would have had to grasp it in its width and depth. First, what do you perceive to be a hardening of our stance? Second, what language changes are you talking about? What has the government said that is different from what it said before?

[Reporter] Let me polish my question. Everyone is well aware that you are deeply knowledgeable about the principles of democracy and always use diplomatic language. Speaking for myself, this time I got the impression that something has changed. For instance, when it is said that the Mozambican head of state agreed to leave Maputo to meet with the Renamo leader in order to satisfy the latter's whims, I think that illustrates a change in your language, Mr. President.

[Chissano] That is what you, as a journalist, and anyone else who heard it, may think. You may think it reflects a change in my attitude. To me, though, it was simply the way I spoke: I told the truth. I see it as just a whim that Mr. Dhlakama should refuse to come to Maputo to meet the president, the head of state, the president of the Republic, or to deal with any other issue. It is a whim. I had to go to meet him because I want to see things moving forward. I want peace. I do not usually resort to what you call my diplomatic approach to deal with my brethren at home or in the family. My diplomatic approach is intended for foreigners. I do not use subterfuge or words with a second meaning. I always say what I mean to say. Certainly, it has been by behaving like that that I have had whatever success I have enjoyed in the diplomatic field. I do not have the skills or the specific qualifications that many see as requirements for carrying out diplomatic work. If that is what you call change, then there is no change at all. I have always said that it is a whim and that is the truth. I will repeat it here: It was not the wrong word and it should not be seen as reflecting a hardening of our stance.

[Reporter] Mr. President, another thing that came as a surprise to some people is that you said that, quote, we

will not allow ourselves to be killed like chickens, unquote, should Renamo wish to change the country's situation to something like the one Angola is experiencing at this stage. Mr. President....

[Chissano, interrupting] We will defend ourselves. That is exactly it. I am replying precisely to the anxieties of many people who insistently ask that question. We are not afraid that events in Angola will be repeated here. Obviously, many things have taken place in Angola. I have explained what has happened in Angola from my point of view, but many are just referring to the fact that war is once again the order of the day in that African country. That is my answer: War will not resume because of the Mozambican people at large, the Mozambican Government, or the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party. War will only resume if somebody wants that war to happen. Thus, should war restart, we will have to defend ourselves, and we will do so. This must not be viewed as a declaration of war. It is purely and simply an explanation, a clarification. There may be those who think that the government, Frelimo, and the people will now let emotions caused by democracy, reconciliation, and so forth, rule them—but not when the country is in danger or at war. It is not a matter of being in danger. It is a matter of being at war. It may be in danger, but it will neither be the government nor the Mozambican people at large who will restart the war. Nonetheless, it is the government's duty to organize its citizens' defense and it is the citizens' duty to defend themselves in the event of war.

[Reporter] Mr. President, many people pinned great hopes on the evolution of the Mozambican peace process. They had great hopes for the meeting that you were scheduled to hold with the Renamo leader. That meeting did not take place. What will happen now?

[Chissano] Well, Mr. Dhlakama asked to meet me. I agreed to that. He [words indistinct] the place where I could meet him, but he did not come. The reasons he has given do not justify his failure to appear. What is more, I proposed that he come to Maputo. I have been talking about the reasons he has presented, but he has not presented any real reasons yet. Contrary to what the newspapers have reported, he only said it was not convenient, that he did not find it convenient to hold the meeting in Lichinga. That is all he has had to say about it. The reasons we are aware of are reasons divulged by the mass media, such as [name indistinct], the BBC, and the radio. That is where we heard his reasons, notably that there was not enough security. This was the reason he, or Raul Domingos, gave on behalf of Renamo. There were no security conditions in Lichinga and so there would not have been enough preparation for such a meeting. When he talks of preparation he is talking simply in terms of security. I think that, if there was no preparation, because the lack of preparation would have been on his side. I do not know, but he had eight or more days to prepare all that. On the government's side, we believe that the security conditions had been fully satisfied. I will even tell you that I had already appointed the

officials who were to go and receive Mr. Dhlakama at the airport. They would accompany him so he could enjoy full security until his arrival at the point where the meeting was to take place. As you must have noticed, there was no danger at all in Lichinga. There was no animosity against Dhlakama. On the contrary, everyone would have been anxious to learn the outcome of such a meeting.

[Reporter] Mr. President, logistics is one of the reasons Renamo gives for keeping its men away from Maputo. Now and then there is also talk of a secret accord involving money. Mr. President, what is happening in concrete terms? Is there a secret accord involving money? If so, what money is that?

[Chissano] Well, I have already had the opportunity to explain all that in great detail to Mozambique television. I thought that all the mass media were already fully and exactly aware of what that entailed. The Rome Accords are clear. The General Peace Accord's protocols are clear. The government has never undertaken to give anything to Renamo. Nevertheless, it has undertaken to support, help, and make it easier for Renamo to get the material means it needs to install itself in order to continue its political work. Even that undertaking carries a proviso in the protocol: In order to fulfill that undertaking, the government promised to contact the international community in general, and Italy in particular. That was to gather the necessary funds to support Renamo. When we say we have done our duty, that is precisely what we are talking about. We have called on the international community in general, and Italy in particular, to make funds available, to help us with money which will be used to support Renamo. We have already helped Renamo find houses in Maputo. At this point, we are talking about 18 houses, but the protocol does not specify any number of houses, nor does it state that it would be the government that would go from street to street in search for houses, or that the government would be responsible for repairing those houses that are to be made available to Renamo, place furniture inside them, and so forth. None of that is stipulated in the protocols, nor is it indicated that the government must find drivers for Renamo, or pay for its fuel. Nevertheless, the government is willingly doing all that. We have already mentioned 18 houses. I was personally involved in the search for a house which, to my mind, was adequate to the Renamo leader's needs, yet nothing in the accord states it is my duty to do any of that. The international community has been approached. Thus, we have fulfilled our obligations.

A conference has been held in the Italian capital in response to that appeal for support for the political parties, the election process, and the reintegration of war-displaced people, refugees, and demobilized soldiers. Outside the proceedings of the conference, some donors and Renamo were very interested in that appeal. They wanted to know how that money could be used to support the political parties. They wanted to know whether a criterion could be proposed that would be

followed for that purpose. One proposal emerged from discussions. The desire which was expressed then became the sole knowledge of Italy, Frelimo, and Renamo, and that desire was to be conveyed to the international community. That desire was conveyed and put in writing to ensure no distortions in the future. Both sides want funds sent to support the parties to be distributed along the lines of the criterion we had put forward.

It was with satisfaction that the Italian Government received that proposal and promised to do everything in its power to ensure those wishes would come true. What is more, the government and Renamo expressed the desire that such funds be administered by the United Nations through a kind of trust fund [preceding two words in English]. The conveyance of those wishes is what that secret document entails. That is why some people turn up proposing a UN-administered trust fund [preceding two words in English]. That is no accident. They know a proposal for a UN-controlled trust fund already exists. Thus, the government welcomes this idea. Nor did it want to become involved in managing funds which belong to other parties. This is what the secret document entails. Thus, there is no money. Had the money been made available and had we been asked today how it would be managed, we would have replied: That is the second proposal that has been put forward. Were the international community to accept it, then it would have done so. I am under the strong impression that the international community accepts that proposal.

[Reporter] Mr. President, regarding the UN operation in Mozambique, do you think there could be a legal mechanism which could bring the United Nations and the government together so certain impediments could be overcome? Is that basic accord to which you have just referred at an advanced stage now?

[Chissano] It is at an advanced stage. I cannot say anything about it because I have not taken up that matter since my return yesterday. Nonetheless, it is at an advanced stage. Before leaving for Manica, I saw what had been done, but I cannot say what exactly is the situation today. From what I saw, it would not have been anything difficult to agree on. The problem is that the United Nations sent that accord proposal with a certain delay. Well, we are not a machine as powerful, ample, or diversified as the United Nations. We had to take a while studying it. We have done so and now I would like to tell you what the situation is at this point, but I can tell you at a later stage.

[Reporter] There is also talk of a consultancy organ to be made up of three jurists of recognized academic and international standing. Will that authority be responsible for giving advice to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] should its daily work endanger other issues not dealt with by other commissions? [question as heard] One of the figures who has been invited is Dr.



Mario Raffaelli, but that still leaves two other places empty. Have there been any proposals related to that issue?

[Chissano] Personally, I have not yet been contacted about Mario Raffaelli or any other prospective names. That is yet another issue that will have to be discussed. If it is only a matter of a consultancy organ for the benefit of the United Nations alone, then we will not have to be involved to any great extent. If it is a matter of a consultancy organ for the benefit of the CSC, then we will have to discuss the problem. The involved parties must then give their opinions concerning the officials making up that organ.

[Reporter] Some people feel that the presence of a high number of military observers and UN troops in Mozambique could place national sovereignty in jeopardy. How do you view this?

[Chissano] That is precisely why there must be an accord. It is to ensure that each party will be aware of its responsibilities and to ensure that the United Nations will only be here to help implement the General Peace Accord and not anything else. Thus, work must be coordinated. The accord provides for the United Nations to work freely, but it must also observe the laws and respect the sovereignty of the Mozambican State.

#### Chissano Continues Interview

MB2304101793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 22 Apr 93

["Part Two" of an interview in Maputo on 21 April with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano by unidentified newsmen accompanying Chissano on visits to Manica and Niassa Provinces—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. President, the deadlines for the implementation of the General Peace Accord are being gradually extended. At this stage there would appear to be some consensus that elections are no longer possible this year, but perhaps next year. Now some voices are saying that perhaps the ideal thing would be to install a transitional government. I do not know whether you read MEDIAFAX today, but Mr. Maximo Dias, president of the Mozambican Nationalist Movement [Monamo] Party, makes that proposal. He even talks about constituting a transitional government to be composed as follows: One-third would be Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] members, another third would be Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] members, and the other third would include representatives from the other parties. Would you like to comment on that proposal?

[Chissano] I would say that such a proposal is anti-democratic at the very least. Why would all those parties have the right to come to power now, instead of some other citizens? Why? I fail to grasp it. That is an attempt to come to power without the people making a choice.

We are talking about democracy, but that is not democracy. The most important thing is to go to elections and allow people to make their choice. Elections would also allow us to learn which parties carry weight because of their electoral backing. That is different from pure and simple intentions to form parties. How many parties do we have today? Perhaps 18, I am not sure. We have at least 18 names of parties, some of which carry greater weight than others. Nonetheless, we cannot say for sure that one party carries greater weight than another today. We cannot state that without having gone through elections. The people must give their opinion on the matter. We have said the best way to do so is through secret, personal, and direct voting. If we act differently, we will really be imposing a government on the people. My government and myself, as president of the Republic, have said we would like elections to be held. We would like the people to say: Yes, Mr. President, Mr. Chissano, continue leading the country; or then, Mr. Chissano, you have done enough and now someone else must rule the country. Whoever is elected will know what to do.

[Reporter] Mr. President, let us go back to the operation of the commissions, as provided for by the General Peace Accord. Renamo has been saying it will send some 40 to 70 officials to integrate those commissions. It would appear that logistic problems still persist. Before, there were 18 officials. Now that number has swollen to some 40 who will be coming to integrate those commissions. What will the government do so that Renamo does not say at some later stage that it sent 40 men who are experiencing hunger, and so forth?

[Chissano] I have already noted that I say things truthfully and openly. Today Renamo is a party. Even though it has not registered itself yet as such, it is a party in terms of the accord it has signed. It is considered to be a party. We have done much for that party to take its first steps, to allow it to start living. The other parties are managing. They live. They work. They mobilize their supporters, just as Renamo intends to do. Thus, Renamo cannot go on using the pretext that it is not doing its work because of logistical shortages. We know Renamo is in every part of the country. This was the situation before and it is the situation now. That is because it asked for support from the government. It received weapons, traveled, and received food. It traveled abroad. It has had offices abroad. This is the reason I say this amounts to nothing other than whims and subterfuge. If Renamo seriously intends to work for peace, Renamo will bring its men. We will fulfill the accord. As the accord states, we will continue to facilitate Renamo's efforts to carry out its work. It is about time that we start realizing that making things easier for Renamo may start bothering other parties that also want to do their work. Should it really want peace and to see the accord implemented, Renamo must act accordingly and move in that direction. We will continue to call on the international community to make available the resources needed by the various political parties, Renamo included. Let me add that my party also has needs, but

that does not prevent it from working. I do not know whether you noticed that now, during the visit, that my party in the provinces—and Renamo is aware of that—has been complaining about many difficulties in doing their work. Nevertheless, they have never ever told us that the party's structures would not function for as long as a vehicle was not made available or certain living conditions were not available. My party is operating in the face of enormous difficulties, but it is operating nevertheless. Thus, if Renamo is serious about peace, I do not think those problems will prevent it bringing its men out here. They will bring their men and will gradually solve their problems. They will gradually install themselves. That [word indistinct] demands much. We are demanding much. Thus, Renamo is a party and must exist as such.

[Reporter] Mr. President, were one to believe some reports, one would have the impression that you are currently leading a coalition government. I will explain my point: Some of the press is reporting that national directors, some ministers, and some governors could now be working either for Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] or for Renamo. Frelimo already has....

[Chissano, interrupting] They might even be working for other parties.

[Reporter] Or for other parties. Would you care to comment?

[Chissano] My comment is that I would not be surprised to find tomorrow that a Frelimo Party Central Committee member continued to attend Central Committee sessions despite the fact that he is now a Renamo member. That would not be the first time this has happened to Frelimo. Frelimo was created in 1962 and we have experienced treason in our midst in the past. There have been those working among us who claimed to be Frelimo members, who continued to be Frelimo members, who talked our language, and yet, deep down, they were serving other interests. That would not be happening for the first time. The fact that some government people may still be occupying their positions but have gone over to the other side does not make this a coalition government. Until I am made aware of it, that minister or that director is an official of my government. He may not even be a Frelimo Party member, but he has been placed there on the basis of trust. We may even let him stay on, even though he be a member of another party. That does not mean my government is a coalition government, because there will be no undertaking with any other party.

I will not be arguing with some other party regarding what tasks to give that official, just because I know that he continues to be an official of the state, although he supports that party. Depending on its nature, work is governed by certain regulations. There are labor regulations. If he continues to comply with work norms and laws, as well as to respect our institutions and so forth, then I may even say: Yes, sir, this is a loyal fellow who

may stay on. That will not, however, prompt me to enter into negotiations with his party. Thus, it would not be a coalition government. Perhaps there would be an understanding between that person and I, or between our government and that person who, perhaps for philosophical reasons, wishes to be a member of some other party. Thus, our government is not a coalition government, even though there might be some such cases. What is more, it is possible that the current wave of change has caught many people by surprise. Perhaps they do not know how to interpret concepts correctly and think they can belong to another party because the government is a neutral institution. That would mean they have failed to realize that our government has been installed in power by the party. We will be going through elections and the winning party will install another government in power, served by other people. Depending on its choice, it may wish to keep some of its former officials. This is what could be in the minds of some people, but that does not mean that ours is a coalition government. Now it is up to us, the government, to know what to do should we come across an individual with such muddled ideas in his mind.

I must also tell you that those have not been officials of the government proper. They belonged to other parties, despite occupying delicate positions in which they had to toe the party's political line. Once they were discovered, we told them: There is an incompatibility here and we explained to them the nature of that incompatibility.

For instance, I, as Mozambican head of state and president of the Frelimo Party, could not have a private secretary who might support some other party. At the very least, my private secretary must command my complete confidence. If I found that secretary to be less than trustworthy, I would dismiss him, though he might not even belong to another party. These are not technical posts where you climb the ladder on the basis of competition. The appointments of such people hinges on trust, including political trust. Thus, there have already been some such cases where we have had to clarify the situation.

[Reporter] Mr. President, in Lichinga yesterday, you mentioned a study on traditional power is under way. Upon my return, I have had the opportunity to read in the newspaper that the State Administration Ministry is also studying the matter of bringing together traditional power and modern administration methods. Does this mean we will have traditional chiefs once again?

[Chissano] Your question bears witness to some confusion that continues to exist about the State Administration Ministry also studying that problem. There is no such thing as government and State Administration Ministry. When I say the government is studying some matter, it is really through the ministries that such studies are being carried out. Your question is placing the cart before the horse. When our Constitution was reviewed, the matter of local organs was left open. That was a matter that had to be carefully considered. The

country's real situation has to be studied so we can then see what must be done. This is precisely why the Constitution states that the issue of local organs will be settled in terms of the law. It is possible that we will observe that law for some time before it is incorporated in the Constitution itself at a later stage. Thus, we now we are discussing those issues. The seminar being held now is already at an advanced stage in the studies we have been conducting since the congress was held; I mean, since the new Constitution was adopted. Let me add that the State Administration Ministry was carrying out those studies even before the new Constitution was adopted. There are heaps of paper. Some foreign organizations and countries have been invited to help and have been financing those studies, which have been under way since then.

You will probably remember that, beginning in 1986, and possibly more clearly in 1987, there have been closer contacts between administrative and so-called traditional authorities. I say so-called because what one may describe as traditional authority may not always correspond to what traditional authority really means. There is the need to conduct that study so we can learn what is traditional authority, how it manifests itself, and how it must relate to the law, administrative institutions, and the government. There is a need to learn whether that traditional authority does indeed respond to the people's aspirations. If we are talking about democracy, dictatorship, and kingdoms, you can find some monarchies in Europe that are also democracies. One finds powerful traditional chiefs in Nigeria and Ghana, but there is also a parallel administrative institution. How do they relate? Can the same system be implemented in Mozambique or not? I know that what we call traditional chiefs here were preserved in Zambia and Tanzania for a time, before their authority was phased out. How was that done?

I have asked the state administration minister to visit Botswana to learn the local experience. I found that Botswana provided an interesting experience, different from what I knew on the matter. This matter of traditional authority is not some linear issue. It requires a very careful study, particularly in our country. Traditional authority in Gaza does not mean the same thing as traditional authority in Gorongosa, Niassa, Angoche, other parts of Nampula Province, or Cabo Delgado. There are various kinds of traditional authority. I went to Gorongosa once. There, they have the mambo system. I do not know whether one can translate mambo as a traditional chief. I do not know. Perhaps that will be too contrived a translation. I would prefer to use the term mambo, simply. I called the mambos, had a talk with them in Gorongosa. They were there with the people, who had incidentally come from Renamo-occupied areas, and I asked them whether that well-known mambo of the area of Gorongosa was their chief. They replied: Well, he is important, but he is not our chief. Our chief is on the other side. What importance does he have? They said: No, that is the rain mambo. Other mambos have other duties. My impression was that they held the

rain mambo in great respect, almost fear. Without him, they would not have been able to do their duties or their work. Thus, there is a different authority. All that must be brought into consideration.

In view of that, we must learn what tasks are attributed to each of them. In part, what we want to avoid is the colonialist practice of using traditional chiefs for its own gain. This was not always the case. We in Frelimo worked with traditional chiefs who enjoyed moral support among the people. Those chiefs held real traditional power among the people and were against colonialism. They supported Frelimo and were our members. I can tell you that they were our organizers. We never imposed Frelimo's will on them. On the contrary: Frelimo had to do what they said needed to be done in the area, but all this was done in the spirit of the national liberation struggle, which was Frelimo's objective. They joined us. One example is Chief Mataca. Chiefs Meponda and Catur are other examples. I cannot remember another name right now, but those were all traditional chiefs who carried much weight.

That study is under way. I cannot tell you now what is going to happen. What is certain is that we must find ways to respect our culture, as long as it really is our culture. It must not be a pure and simple copy of colonialist practices. Colonialism purely and simply sought to use traditional chiefs for its own gain. In many instances, colonialism even treated their traditions with contempt.

[Reporter] Mr. President, were you surprised or impressed about anything you came across over the course of your tour of Manica and Niassa Provinces?

[Chissano] Yes, certainly. Manica had no surprises for me, because I had visited it before. Moreover, Manica is not suffering the same kind of difficulties that Niassa Province is facing.

[Reporter] Mr. President, did the Renamo delegate's claim that Manica was fully under Renamo's control have anything to do with that?

[Chissano] That came as no surprise to me.

[Reporter] No, Mr. President....

[Chissano, interrupting] You see, Renamo has always said it controlled 85 percent of the country. That he should have sent a report to his chief saying that Manica Province was entirely under Renamo's control came as no surprise to me. The surprise came from Niassa. I felt as though we were still living in the days of the national liberation struggle, such was the massive support people showed for the ideals of peace and national reconstruction. They showed much trust in our leadership and Frelimo, this despite the fact that the representatives of at least another three political parties have already established roots there. Actually, I mean the representatives of another four parties, because Renamo, the Mozambique People's Progress Party, the Mozambique



United Democratic Front, and the Mozambican Nationalist Movement are all represented out there. The representatives of three of those parties accepted the invitation to turn out at the airport to welcome the Mozambican head of state. In them I felt a positive attitude toward freedom when they greeted me on the airstrip. They greeted me with smiles, not long faces. Certainly, they are doing their work out there, but the local people show much support for Frelimo.

Niassa Province is suffering great shortages because of a lack of roads and railroads. Prices are extremely high because businessmen are forced to ferry merchandise to that part of the country. Nevertheless, the people showed much enthusiasm and an encouraging spirit of organization, thereby making us confident that the resumption of our work in Niassa Province will bear highly positive results. This is what I can describe as my great surprise. I had expected to arrive in Niassa Province and provide a whole lot of explanations. In fact, I had to explain much more in 1988 than was the case now. This time, I noticed that quite clearly those people had the desire to talk, not because pressure was exerted on them. They asked for things, talked about their problems, but also showed much understanding for what is happening and expressed trust in the efforts we are making to settle their problems.

#### **UK Appeals for Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting**

*MB2204183493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Great Britain has appealed to President Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], to hold an urgent meeting aimed at rendering the peace process more flexible. A meeting between the head of state and the Renamo leader had been planned for Niassa over the weekend.

In a press release, Great Britain says a meeting between the two signatories to the Rome accord would be important in the context of consolidating peace in Mozambique.

Great Britain has also appealed for the immediate dispatch to Nyanga, Zimbabwe, of the first group of military instructors, with a view to forming a single national army. It will be recalled that the government sent its personnel to Nyanga, but they later returned home because Renamo elements had not arrived. Afonso Dhlakama's organization insists that it will not send men to Nyanga before troops have been sent to confinement areas in Mozambique.

#### **Departure of Renamo Members to Maputo Delayed**

*MB2204183893 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] Reports from the presidency of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] reaching our newsroom say that the members of the joint working commissions created in Rome to supervise the Mozambique General Peace Accord will not leave for Maputo this week as

scheduled. The postponement is due to the fact that Renamo has not received confirmation from the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government regarding the normalization of all logistical conditions demanded by Renamo. It is known that accommodation, food, and transportation facilities for all members of the commissions have not yet been created.

The reports point out that, quote, the initial number of Renamo members to the joint commission has increased from 12 to 65, which makes it necessary to find accommodations, food, and transportation facilities so that they may discharge their duties in line with the clauses of the Rome accord, unquote. The reports add that the postponement is beyond the control of Renamo, but the commissions are ready to leave for Maputo provided guarantees can be given that their members will operate under the required conditions.

Meanwhile, the Renamo leadership still believes in the UN's flexibility and in the Maputo government's cooperation as a means of resolving the current problem. Should the latter not be resolved as a matter of urgency, the whole peace process could be stained and delayed.

### **Swaziland**

#### **King Says Country Not Ready for Multiparty Democracy**

*MB2304070893 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Apr 93 p 1*

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "SA Not Ready for Parties, Says King"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III says Swaziland is not yet ready to introduce multiparty democracy. The King was briefing the Kenyan High Commissioner to Swaziland, Mr. Chirau Ali Mwakwere, at the Lozitha Palace when the envoy presented his letters of credence to him. His Majesty also received letters of credence from the Malaysian High Commissioner, Mr. Ghazzal bin Shaykh Abdul Khalid, and the Egyptian ambassador, Mr. Mohamed Esmat Abdel Azeem.

The King informed Mr. Mwakwere that the elections which have been planned for June will be the first of their kind because they will be conducted by secret ballot. The King said in anticipation of the elections, he first sent committees to gather views of the people on how they wanted the elections to be conducted.

It was the Swazis who recommended to the committees that the elections should be held under the Tinkhundla system of government, which was introduced by King Sobhuza II.

The King told the envoy that while he has embarked on reforming the political situation, the country has also embarked on improving its economy. He asked Mr. Mwakwere to congratulate President Daniel arap Moi for winning the first democratic elections in that country last year.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Ivorian Minister Says Only Angolans Can Find Peace

AB2204163793 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21 Apr 93 pp 6, 7

[“Exclusive” interview with Ivorian Foreign Minister Amara Essy in Abidjan on 20 April by Noel Yao]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Yao] Mr. Minister, the Angolan talks in Abidjan will soon enter their 10th day. Do you have a general view on these negotiations?

[Essy] I would first say one thing: The negotiations are quite difficult, like all peace negotiations. One example is the former Yugoslavia, mainly Bosnia-Herzegovina. Another example is what is going on in Sudan, Somalia, and so on. Things are not simple.

Concerning Angola, the sides involved in the conflict have been fighting for 32 years now, which clearly means that there exists a thick fog of mistrust, which we have to clear. All this implies patience. For the first time there are direct conversations between the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. That is already a positive indication, because it is the first time that Angolans are talking to one another directly. Up to now, they did it either through intermediaries or under observers' supervision. [passage omitted]

What is left now is a question of confidence. Each side wants to materialize this aspect in a document. That is the problem now. Actually, it is not a problem of text, but, I repeat, of confidence. I think that when people trust one another, all the texts are possible.

Concerning the present state of the negotiations, we are making a general review of the texts that were worked out and are also drawing up a conclusion on the convergent views. There are many convergent and divergent views. As you mentioned so well in your reports, the essential point is the issue of a cease-fire. Each side has presented stands and explanations. It is not up to us to judge them. Ways of harmonizing them should be found. That is the most important thing. What is imperative and must be taken into account in working out the Abidjan documents is the deadline. (The mandate of the UN verification mission in Angola expires on 30 April.) A solution should be able to be found in this consultation. The objective is to harmonize the UN resolutions with the reality on the ground. This work is currently being done, and is making gradual progress.

[Yao] The Abidjan negotiations are being held under the auspices of the United Nations. As the host country, what role can Cote d'Ivoire play in these negotiations?

[Essy] Cote d'Ivoire was not chosen by accident. The choice was made after much analysis by both sides to

find a country that is ideal for the meetings and which can offer the optimum chance for success. [passage omitted]

It is a UN meeting. Unlike the Yamoussoukro meeting on Liberia, we are not directly implicated. Those involved—the government, UNITA, and the observers—are already known. I wish to emphasize that it is a UN meeting, which is being presided over by the United Nations and abides by UN regulations.

We are the host country and are taking a neutral stance in the meeting in our country, in light of what I told you earlier. The participants—the conference chairperson, who held long discussions with the president, the American, Portuguese, and Russian observers, the government and UNITA delegations—have all been received by President Houphouet-Boigny. [passage omitted]

Only the Angolans can make peace for themselves. Our role is to make them understand that fighting will not help either the government or UNITA in solving the problem. A political solution must, therefore, be found. First of all, the barrier of distrust must inevitably be broken down to arrive at a political solution. It is the role the president has been fully playing since the beginning of the week. [passage omitted]

[Yao] Should a possible deadlock in the Abidjan negotiations be construed as a failure of Ivorian diplomacy?

[Essy] No, I would not like to view matters in that light. [passage omitted]

Of course, everyone is expecting a miracle from Cote d'Ivoire. The president is doing his best, and we have not yet exhausted all his resources in this sector. He has had long-standing relations with the different sides. President Dos Santos has renewed his confidence in the president through his delegations here. He telephoned the president from Luanda. All this goes to show that the president still has trump cards, so there is hope yet.

[Yao] Is a possible meeting between President Dos Santos and Savimbi under consideration?

[Essy] Well, Cote d'Ivoire is available for any meeting that may lead to peace. We do not ask people to meet. We did not explicitly request this Abidjan meeting. We made it known that we were available. People's analysis and views on the matter determine which country is most appropriate for one meeting or the other. Cote d'Ivoire is leaving its doors open, and the president says he will always be in favor of peace negotiations and against war. Cote d'Ivoire remains available for all negotiations that can lead to peace.

## Nigeria

### Committee To Regulate Army Role in Peacekeeping

*AB2204154093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] The Senate Committee on Defense says it will regulate the involvement of Nigeria's Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations to meet with the resources and aspirations of the nation. The chairman of the committee, Senator Jibrin Martins Kuye, announced this today in Abuja at the inaugural session of the committee. Political correspondent Orji Oboneye Orji has the report:

[Begin Orji recording] Senator Kuye said the measure was to ensure that the security requirements of the Armed Forces in the country were not jeopardized. He explained that the committee would assess the available defense and security system within the context of the [words indistinct] technology in warfare. This, the chairman said, was to enable the committee advise the Senate accordingly. [passage omitted including indistinct passages] [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English in a Lagos-dated item at 0612 GMT on 22 April adds the following: "Nigeria's Senate Defence Committee said Wednesday it would seek a detailed briefing on Nigeria's role in the ECOWAS peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) with a view to regulating the participation of the Nigerian forces in the Liberian crisis, official radio Nigeria reported. The measure was to ensure that Nigeria's security requirements were not jeopardised, committee chairman Jibrin Martins-Kuye said. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has deployed a multinational intervention force known as ECOMOG in Liberia where a bloody civil war has been in progress since December 1989. Nigeria accounts for about three-quarters of the ECOMOG deployment. Though public opinion and some organisations have queried the scope of Nigeria's contribution in Liberia, the defence committee announcement was the first time an arm of government has indicated a move in the same direction."]

### National Guard To Establish Border Posts

*AB2204200593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 93*

[Text] The National Guard is to establish outposts in all the nation's border frontiers. The commander of the National Guard, Colonel Abdul Mumuni Aminu, announced this yesterday in Maiduguri while addressing newsmen. Patrick Nwenzon has the details:

[Begin Nwenzon recording] According to the commander, the troops deployed in border outposts will be there purely on national defense. He said the first batch recruited last year has been properly trained in the

military school of Zaria and deployed to [words indistinct] Abuja. The commander said though the National Guard has not been officially commissioned, its functions will not conflict with that of the Army and the police. Colonel Aminu said three units will be established by the National Guard when finally operational. They include ground intervention squads, paratrooper units, and marine service squads.

He said the country has been divided into four zones for the effective operation of the system. The zones are northwest zone, with headquarters in Kano, and northeast zone, with headquarters in Bauchi. Akure is the headquarters of the southwestern zone, while southeastern zone has Umuahia as its headquarters. [end recording]

### NRC's Tofa Introduces Running Mate

*AB2204173393 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 21 Apr 93*

[News program hosted by Segun Aderiye and Elizabeth Nze Uzuoku]

[Excerpts] [Aderiye] The NRC [National Republican Convention] presidential candidate, Alhaji Bachir Tofa, has made a public declaration of the principles, policies, and character of his administration if elected president in June. At the flag-off of his campaign in Kano, he promised to create employment, generate foreign exchange, and reduce waste in the economy. Correspondent Eketu Udoh captured the mood at the Kano Township Stadium:

[Begin recording] [Udoh] As early as 1000 in the morning, NRC party faithfuls had started trooping into the Kano Township Stadium in their thousands to attend the party's first presidential campaign rally. By midday, all the major access roads leading into the stadium were jammed with people and vehicles heading for the rally. Top Republican party officials, the 13 state governors that attended the event, and the party's presidential flagbearers had to wade through the large crowd of supporters to the get to the VIP stand.

NRC officials, including campaign coordinator Alhaji (Ibrahim Mantu); former party chairman Chief Tom Ikimi; new party chairman Dr. Hameed Kusamoty; former presidential aspirants Alhaji (Bamanga Tukur) and Chief Emmanuel Iwanyawu; and three state governors—Kabiru Gaya of Kano, Michael Otedola of Lagos, and Akpan Isemin of Akwa Ibom—set the tone of the campaign with brief appearances on the soap box. Then came Alhaji Bachir Tofa, NRC presidential candidate, who was almost swallowed up by the surging crowd of supporters as he made his way up to the rostrum to flag off his campaign.

[Tofa] Today we stand on the threshold of victory, for today begins a new tomorrow for our nation and our beloved fellow citizens. It is often said that a journey of a thousand miles begins but with one step. Today, we



take that momentous step and move into the field to mobilize our people for the restoration of democracy in our country.

[Udoh] The NRC presidential candidate declared his intention to focus on economic issues if elected into office, and confront the problems with an intelligent and analytical approach that will create more jobs, restructure the economy, earn more foreign exchange, and enhance the value of the naira. Alhaji Bachir Tofa shed more light on his manifesto in an interview shortly after the rally.

[Tofa] And, I think that is the key issue. When we can produce more, we can put more Nigerians to work, and we can focus our attention towards improving our economy in that particular direction. And I think with prudent management of our resources and prudence and discipline in our fiscal policy, we can be able to turn this country around—and I think that is what it needs. A lot of sacrifices have to be made, but they have to be made justly and they have to be across the board. But, at the same time, while we are sacrificing, we have to make the time to ensure that we are reaping the benefits of our sacrifices as quickly as we can. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Uzuoku] One of the highlights of yesterday's rally in Kano was the introduction of Second Republic science and technology minister, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh, as the running mate to Alhaji Bachir Othman Tofa. At the end of the rally, Dr. Ugoh told NTA news correspondent Eketu Udoh that the decision to pick him as Alhaji Tofa's running mate came to him as a pleasant surprise.

[Begin recording] [Ugoh] I knew that I wasn't the only person being considered, and so when I was informed that I had been selected, I was quite happy about it.

[Udoh] How do you intend to contribute to the success of NRC at the polls?

[Ugoh] Well, I think I come from an area of the country where most.... [changes thought] A lot of the people have confidence in me, and I think my name on the ticket brings balance to the ticket and this is what will attract the votes of that section of the country. And also, even in the other parts of the country, those who know me know the kind of person I am and I am sure that seeing me on the ticket would make them realize that this is a very serious party that knows where it is going and how to get there. [end recording]

[Uzuoku] Alhaji Bachir Tofa also told our correspondent that the choice of Dr. Ugoh received the blessing of all party chiefs contacted on the issue; a development he says [he] sees as a blessing for the NRC in the presidential election.

[Begin Tofa recording] NRC is blessed by God, especially blessed. Of course, we don't have rancor in our party. I examined and examined and examined, and I am very happy to say that our decision was collective and unanimous. I had no trouble whatsoever in convincing our leaders, you know, that Sylvester Ugoh should be the vice president of this country when we win this election. And, all our leaders—the governors, the party elders, the party leaders—everybody we consulted, you know, has agreed that we have made a good choice and I am sure we have. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Togo

### Cabinet Meets on Elections, Security

AB2204171693 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600  
GMT 22 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The 10th ordinary cabinet meeting took place yesterday morning at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema in the presence of Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh. This report on the meeting is read by Communications and Culture Minister Benjamin Komlan Agbeka:

[Begin Agbeka recording] The cabinet discussed the preparation of the elections, economic issues, and problems related to security. As for the electoral consultations, the cabinet was informed that the review of the electoral lists for Lome district and Golfe Prefecture will be completed at the end of this month. On the judicial level, several decrees and ordinances were adopted amending and initialing the Electoral Code and summoning the electorate. [passage omitted]

On security issues, the cabinet decided to summon the National Defense Council to put the finishing touches on the deployment of the 1993 Force. [passage omitted]

The Council of Ministers also decided to reduce the curfew from 2200 to 0500 instead of 0600. [passage omitted]

This is the report issued in Lome on 21 April 1993 by the Council of Ministers. [end recording]



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